

# The Middletown Transcript

VOLUME 52, NO. 10.

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1918

PRICE THREE CENTS

## OLD BANK'S HISTORY

The Citizen's National Bank Changes Its Name to

### DELAWARE TRUST COMPANY

The Transcript extends its warmest congratulations to the Citizens National Bank, or the Delaware Trust Company, as it is now styled, for its good fortune in having found such an able successor to its former cashier Mr. John S. Crouch who for 31 years so faithfully and well managed its affairs.

Mr. Ladley is not only a fine banker but he is in every way a live, progressive citizen whose coming to our town is proving in many ways a blessing.

A short time ago as our readers know, the Citizens National Bank became the Delaware Trust Company. We think the event a proper occasion to give a short history of this institution's highly successful career.

The Citizens was first established as a state bank in 1859, remaining such until 1865 when it became a national bank under the National Banking Act, and continued such until the present year 1918.

Its first president was Mr. George Derrickson, and its first cashier, Mr. J. B. McDowell, both holding their positions until 1865. Mr. Derrickson was thereafter its president under the National Charter until 1870.

Mr. J. V. Crawford succeeded him as president from 1870 to 1874; Mr. Henry Clayton was president from 1874 to 1886, at which time he was followed by Mr. Joseph Briggs who still retains that position under the new arrangement, having thus satisfactorily filled that important office for over 31 years, and is still in the saddle as efficient as of yore.

The Bank's cashiers have been as follows: Messrs. J. R. Hall, 1865 to 1887; John S. Crouch; 1887 to 1916; Edward Ladley from 1916 to the recent change to the Delaware Trust Company. Mr. Ladley retains his old office as manager for the new institution.

The following Directors under the old bank have been retained as such for the Trust Company viz: Joseph Briggs, chairman; J. Frank Biggs, C. M. Cochran, A. H. Johnson, D. W. Lewis, George V. Peverly, Jesse L. Shepherd, William G. Taylor, N. J. Williams, James E. Woodall, Jr.

The Citizens National Bank has been a big financial success as the following statement showing the growth of its assets will prove—an increase from 1888 to 1918 of nearly 400 per cent, while this increment in the past 19 years amounts to over 200 per cent! Here are the figures:

TOTAL ASSETS	
1888.....	\$ 297,886.27
1898.....	329,701.87
1908.....	481,416.78
1918.....	1,004,886.84

This gratifying exhibition of the Bank's past and present financial condition, reflects the highest credit upon all the gentlemen who have had the management of its affairs during those years.

The Transcript needs not express its wishes for a future continuance of this prosperity under its new name and functions, for that is so amply assured by the personnel of its present management as to be altogether superfluous.

### Tractors Solve Labor Problem

In an attempt to solve the labor problem in the State of Maryland and to insure an increase in the wheat acreage, the State council of defense has purchased four tractors to be used in preparing land for wheat by plowing, harrowing, etc. Two of these tractors are being used in Kent County and one each in Cecil and Harford Counties. The routine of the tractors is in the hands of the county agents. The farmers' applications are listed and itineraries for the tractors are made out accordingly.

Charges for the use of the tractors are based on the absolute cost of operation. These charges range from \$2.50 to \$3 an acre for plowing and 50 cents an acre for harrowing or disking. The results thus far have proven entirely satisfactory. Plans are already under way to continue the use of the tractors in the preparation of land for spring crops.

In addition to meeting an emergency, the use of tractors has resulted in the purchase of a number of them by individual farmers and groups of farmers.

### Let Us Raise Hogs

(COMMUNICATED)

Mr. Editor:

I see in the papers that a lot of the towns around are allowing the people to raise pigs in their towns. Some people who know say we may have such a scarcity of food this year that we will maybe not have enough to go around, and that it is really possible that some may suffer hunger in this country. All the papers say we will have trouble to feed ourselves and our Allies too, and that we will have to get busy and get more things to eat. Pigs are easy to raise and it will help a good bit to let pigs be raised in our town like these other towns do.

Mr. Editor please you help us out in your paper want you? Lots of poor people in this town will thank you to help in this matter. POOR MAN

## DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL

The Forest Church musical reception which was held at the home of Mrs. George Derrickson and Mrs. G. Lindsey Cochran, on Friday evening, of last week, was a noted success, socially, musically and financially. The guests represented literally, every Church of our community, and early in the evening the hospitable home was crowded with a representative congenial company.

The musical program including a playette, was of unusual distinction, and was one of the finest ever given at any of these receptions, and it was highly appreciated and greatly enjoyed by all present.

After ample justice had been done to the refreshments the company slowly departed, feeling that the best social traditions of the Cochran home had been highly maintained.

The program follows: The programme was announced by Miss Lola Ingram with the "Bugle Call," followed by the Star Spangled Banner, in which the guests all joined. The balance of the programme was rendered in the following order: solo, by Miss Helen McWhorter, "Sunshine of your Smile," solo, by Miss Louise Ratledge, "Forgotten," solo by Master June McWhorter, "My Lassie," solo, by Mrs. Ethel Browne, "The Rosary;" Ukulele duet by Miss Lola Ingram and Mr. Billy Myers; solo, by Miss Lola Ingram, "Somewhere a voice is calling;" dialogue, by Miss Susan Ratledge, Master June McWhorter and Master John Pool; recitation by Miss Susan Ratledge, "Bear Story;" duet, by Mrs. J. G. Bragdon and Miss Louise Ratledge, "Wispering Hopes;" solo with jestures, by Miss Lola Ingram, "I am crazy about you." The wit and humor of the dialogue was brought out by Miss Susan Ratledge, June McWhorter and John Pool, to the great delight of the guests. After the programme, refreshments of ice cream, cake and coffee were served, while music on the ukuleles, and singing, further enlivened the occasion. The door receipts amounted to about thirty-five dollars. The third of the series of entertainments to be given by the Kite Society of the Forest Presbyterian Church will be given on Tuesday evening, April 2d.

## TOWNSEND P. & T. MEETING

The Parent-Teachers meeting was held in the Assembly Hall Wednesday evening, and was well attended. The interesting program was well rendered and the school was highly congratulated by Superintendent Cross, who gave a fine lecture in behalf of the welfare of school work and what we as Delawareans must do for our devoted boys fighting for our country.

The programme was as follows: School "Star Spangled Banner;" recitation, by Gilbert Hayden, "If Lincoln Stood Where Wilson Stands;" recitation and song by Edna Hart and Elsie Powell, "My Rosary For You;" recitation by Margaret Hutchison, "Guilty Or Not Guilty;" piano solo, "Pearls and Shells;" song by class of girls, "Going Up;" song, "Poor Butterfly," by class of girls, dressed to represent butterflies. Mrs. W. H. Reynolds dressed in a Japanese costume sang, "Poor Butterfly," while Miss Edna Carpenter, of Middletown, gave the butterfly dance. During the song Elizabeth Maloney, Edna Hart, Edna Reynolds and Helen Pritchard did the minuet, Gladys and Grace Money, Mabel Harmon and Elsie Powell did a fancy dance; song by class of boys and girls, "Smile, Smile, Smile;" dialogue, "Tattle Wood." Collection amounted to \$5 donated to girls Liberty Club.

Mrs. Clara Lattomus and Mrs. Elizabeth Collins assisted with the entertainment.

## "ONLY A VOLUNTEER"

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The following verses, written by a member of the 20th Engineers, (Forest,) members of which were on the Tuscania, torpedoed off the coast of Ireland, appears in the current issue of the American Forestry Magazine of Washington:

Why didn't I wait to be drafted,  
And led to the train by a band?  
Or put in a claim for exemption?  
Or why did I hold up my hand?  
Why didn't I wait for the banquet,  
Why didn't I wait to be cheered?  
While the draftee receives all the credit,  
While I only volunteered.

But nobody gave me a banquet,  
And never a soul a kind word,  
The puff of the engine, the grind of the wheels.

Where all the good-bye that I heard,  
Then off to the training hustled,  
To be trained for a good half a year,  
In the shuffle abandoned, forgotten;  
I was only a volunteer.

Perhaps some day in the future  
When my little boy sits on my knee  
And asks what I did in the world war,  
And his big eyes look up at me,  
I will have to look into those eyes,  
Which at me so trustfully peer,  
And tell him that I wasn't DRAFTED,  
But was only a volunteer.

New York Times.

THURSDAY MARCH 12, 1918—Public Sale of stock and farming implements by Elwood Williams, 1 mile south Port Penn. D. P. Hutchinson Auc.

## FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

### THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Mrs. Louise Griffith is visiting in Wilmington.

Miss Mary Droll was in Philadelphia Wednesday.

Mr. J. E. Walls was a Philadelphia visitor Wednesday.

Miss Edith Eliason, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with relatives.

Miss Lillian Ginn spent the week-end with friends in Philadelphia.

Miss Bernice Metten, of Wilmington, visited her parents Sunday and Monday.

Mr. William C. Gallagher, of Wilmington, visited his parents on Sunday.

Mr. William T. Eliason, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with relatives in town.

Mrs. George H. Johnson has returned after a stay with friends in New York state.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Betts and little son, were guests of relatives at Frederica Sunday.

Mrs. N. J. Williams and Mrs. D. W. Lewis are spending six weeks at St. Petersburg, Fla.

Mrs. Fennimore Douglas has accepted a position with the Government at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Mrs. Fannie Craddock, of Philadelphia, is visiting her brother Mrs. W. B. Kates and family.

Mrs. Isaac Wilson is spending this week with her daughter Mrs. Hattie Eliason in Wilmington.

Mrs. William Palmer and daughter Gertrude, of Clayton, spent Tuesday with Mrs. John Smith.

Miss Mildred Hall has returned home after a visit with her aunt Mrs. W. W. Besselle in Wilmington.

Mrs. Arthur Penneville entertained on Wednesday her niece Mrs. William Bolton, of Earleville, Md.

Private Horace W. Whitlock, of Camp Dix, N. J., is visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. William Whitlock.

Miss Madeline Pennington, is spending this week with her sister Mrs. Frank M. Richards in Philadelphia.

Miss Clara Frame, of Dover, was the guest of her grandmother Mrs. Richard Clayton over the week end.

Mrs. Robert A. Peblow visited her husband Sergeant Robert A. Peblow at Camp Dix, N. J. over the week end.

Miss Florence Penneville spent several days of this week with her aunt Mrs. John Doess, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Mary Reed has returned to her home in Ellendale after a visit with her daughter Mrs. W. S. P. Combs. Mrs. Combs and sons are visiting her mother this week.

Mrs. C. E. Cullen, Mrs. T. S. Fouracre, Mr. John D. Gill and Mr. Claude Fouracre, of this town, and Mrs. W. D. More of Milford, attended the wedding of Miss Sarah Cullen and Mr. Bradford Shaw, in Wilmington, Thursday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Ginn on the Levele entertained at dinner on Thursday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Howard S. Kane, of Philadelphia, who were recently married. The guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Dan M. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Woodall Cochran, Miss Mildred Ginn, of Greensboro, and Mrs. Margaret Ginn and Mrs. Viola Harman, of Townsend.

Miss Karlene, daughter of Senator and Mrs. Edward Hart, of Townsend, was united in marriage to Mr. James H. Carpenter, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Carpenter, Sr., of near town, at the home of the bride's parents at 6:30 o'clock Thursday evening. Only the immediate families of the contracting parties were present to witness the ceremony which was performed by Rev. Warren A. Burr.

The bride was becomingly attired in a dark blue broadcloth traveling suit with hat to match, and carried a large bouquet of choice carnations and fern.

After a short wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter will reside near Odessa, where the groom will engage in farming.

### Whitlock—Lockwood Wedding

Mr. Theodore W. Whitlock, Jr., and Miss Olive H. Lockwood both of this town, were quietly married in Wilmington at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Rice, last Saturday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Ritchie.

After a short wedding trip the young couple will reside in Wilmington.

### OBITUARY

MRS. RACHEL J. MAILLEY

Mrs. Rachel J. Mailley died at her home in Odessa, Thursday morning, aged 73 years. Death was caused from heart trouble.

The deceased leaves to mourn her death two daughters.

Funeral services will be held at her late home this (Saturday) afternoon at 2 o'clock and interment will be made in Drylocks cemetery.

## ST. ANNE'S CHURCH NOTES

Sunday, February 17th. The First Sunday in Lent.  
Services: 10:30, Morning Prayer Litany and Sermon.  
11:45, Sunday School session.  
7:30, Evening Prayer and Address.

### MEETINGS

The Parish Guild will meet at the Rectory, on Thursday afternoon at two o'clock.

### A PASTORAL LETTER

My dear Parishioners:

The season of Lent began with Wednesday of this week, (Ash Wednesday.) It is perhaps the most momentous Lent our nation has ever known. For some 1800 years it has been observed. Its age is in its favor, for useless institutions do not last. Today Lent is approved by over three-fourths of the Christian world. There is power in the thought that more than three hundred millions of Christian people on Ash Wednesday endeavored to get a truer perspective of things, and seek to place the emphasis where it belongs; on eternal rather than temporal matters.

Lent provides an opportunity that we can ill afford to neglect. Let us lovingly plan the most helpful Lent we have ever spent, and the result will be real progress in "running the race and fighting the fight." Lent should be given with a plan, well-formed and carefully arranged; do not leave your Lenten observance to caprice or impulse.

Among the Lenten duties are these: Prayer, Fasting, Self-denial, Meditation, Self-examination, Repentance, Forgiveness, Frequent Communion, Faithful Church Attendance, Good Works, Almsgiving. Go over the list again as in the Presence of God and note wherein you have been neglectful. All of us are prone to drift. Perhaps our prayers have been omitted or indifferently offered, or else our communions have become infrequent or inadequately prepared for.

Let us make our Lent a FAST (1) Spiritually. By genuine sorrow for sin and an earnest struggle against it (2) Mentally. By abandoning light reading and taking up the Bible and other books of a serious tone and purpose. (3) Socially. By withdrawing entirely from ordinary amusements and gaieties. Wishing you a rich blessing as a result of a right observance of this holy season, I am

Your friend and Rector,

REV. PERCY L. DONAGHAY.

BISHOP KINSMAN TO VISIT ST. ANNE'S PARISH

Bishop Kinsman will visit Middletown on February 24th, for evening service. We have also received a letter from the Bishop stating the nature of his visit to us and to quote his letter is as follows: "I hope to come to St. Anne's on the evening of the 24th, in recognition of your tenth anniversary as Rector of St. Anne's and to spend a few days with you, if I can." This is good news, and I hope every parishioner will make an effort to be present at the service and to give our Bishop a hearty welcome to the parish. The Bishop also states in his letter: "I wish to thank you and St. Anne's for the response to the appeal for the War Commission. As most of our churches showed the spirit of St. Anne's, we are likely to have about \$3800, (instead of the \$7500 requested) but there are several backward places yet to hear from."

The Rector will preach an anniversary sermon on next Sunday morning.

Every child in the parish should have a Lenten mite box. No age is too early to begin to teach children to think about others.

Whether the child is old enough to come to Sunday School or not does not matter; he ought to have his mite box just the same. The total offering from all our young people last year was \$192, 893.68, that sum being their Easter gift through the mite boxes for Missions.

### THE SUNDAYS IN LENT

Although these Sundays occur in the midst of a season of penitence and fasting, it should be noted that the Sundays themselves, while in Lent, are not a part of Lent. Our divine Lord rose on the first day of the week, and His Resurrection, so fraught with hope and blessed promise to our souls, make Sunday ever a day of gladness. It is a shadow of the coming Easter, a glimpse of joy to gild our grief. This season of the Church is much employed, and very properly, in preparing for the holy rite of Confirmation, and also by those who have not yet communicated, in making themselves ready, by God's grace, to kneel with the faithful at the Lord's Supper on Easter day.

### A PRAYER FOR ST. ANNE'S MEN IN THE SERVICE OF OUR COUNTRY

God save our splendid men,  
Send them safe home again;  
God save our men.

Keep them victorious, patient and chivalrous.

They are dear to us;  
God save our men.

### Bethesda Church Notes

Sunday, February 17th, 1918.

Brotherhood, 9:30 A. M.

10:30 A. M. Preaching by the Pastor.

Sunday School at 2 P. M.

7:30 P. M. Revival services. These Sunday evening services are increasing in interest and attendance. You are cordially invited to attend them.

Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The fourth quarterly conference will be held on Monday evening, February 25th, at 7:30, in the church parlor.

## LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

### IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

Don't forget to feed the birds.

Spring-like weather this week.

What are you doing to help Hoover?

Did Mr. Ground Hog see his shadow?

Next Friday, Feb. 22d, Washington's birthday.

Who has kept track of the snows this winter?

Please report your visitors and visits to The Transcript. It is always appreciated.

More snow has fallen in Delaware so far this winter, than in any previous year in the past twenty.

There has been more sleighing this winter in Delaware, than in the past five years altogether.

Miss Prudence Lewis entertained the U. T. C. Sewing circle at her home Wednesday evening.

After all, there isn't such a lot of difference between a has-been and a coal bin.

Directors of Chesapeake City Fire Company have decided to purchase a chemical engine to supplement the present equipment.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the Post Office for week ending Feb. 7th, 1918: Mrs. Mary Johnson, Mrs. Harriet Jones, Mrs. Mary Fagle, Mrs. Annie Postles, Miss Elsie Jefferson, Mr. John Johnson, Mr. Frank Kany, Mr. H. C. Rhoades, Mr. Jackson Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. James L. Warren, of near town, entertained at dinner on Monday. The guests were—Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Willets, Misses Laura and Clara Willets, Mrs. G. Lindsey Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Williams, Mr. Robert Cochran and Misses Lydia, Josephine and Hattie Cochran.

### ODESSA

Mrs. W. V. Woods is visiting relatives at Langhorne Pa.

Epworth League on Sunday evening at 6:45 o'clock. Everybody welcome.

Mr. Francis Brown, of Newark, was the guest of Miss Emily Webb on Monday.

Mrs. Dubant, of Philadelphia, visited her mother Mrs. William Pierson this week.

Mr. Norman Wright, of Baltimore, Sunday with Mr. John Watkins' and family.

Miss Eaton, of Port Penn, has been the guest of her sister Mrs. Harrison Vandegrift.

Mrs. John Townsend, of Wilmington, was the guest of her sister Mrs. George Buckson last week.

Miss Blanche Wiest, of Silverside, spent the week end with her parents Mr. and Mrs. John Wiest.

Mrs. Robert Mobray has returned to her home in Baltimore after spending some time with her mother Mrs. Dorothy Gilch.

Miss Reba Thornton and friend, of Marcus Hook, and Emory Thornton and wife, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with Mr. David Thornton and family.

### RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

At a meeting of Apogonimink Tribe, No. 24, Imp. O. R. M., of Odessa, held Feb. 12, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The great spirit has seen fit to remove from our midst our brother, Charles W. Lloyd, and from following the hunt, be it

RESOLVED, That we deplore the loss to our tribe of a faithful brother and friend.

RESOLVED, That we extend to the family of our deceased brother our deepest sympathy in the loss of a husband and father and may Kish Manitou with the softening touch of time lessen the bereavement that has fallen so heavily on them.

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be printed in the Middletown Transcript and be spread on the record of the tribe and a copy be sent to the family.

A Red Man friendly kind of soul sincere in action faithful and in honor clear he broke no promise served no private end. He earned his titles but he lost no friend.

GEO. E. RHODES,  
E. T. SHETZLER,  
HERMAN KUMPEL,  
Committee.

### Forest Church Notes

Sunday, February 17th, 1918.

10:30 A. M. Public worship with sermon.

11:45 A. M. Sunday School session. Men are cordially invited to attend the Pastor's Bible Class.

6:45 P. M. Christian Endeavor service. Topic: "What My Church is Doing?" I Thess. 1:2-8.

7:30 P. M. Evening service with sermon.

Wednesday evening, Prayer Meeting. You are reminded that during the present month, the yearly collections are being taken for the Boards of Colleges, Education and Freedmen.

## 1918 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS

M. O. Pence, State Leader of County Agents, L. C. Armstrong, Director of Agriculture, the three county superintendents, and the three county agents, met in the office of the commissioner of education in Dover on February 1 and made preliminary arrangements for conducting an agricultural census for the entire state outside of the city of Wilmington, the work to be done largely through the public schools of the state. A circular letter to the teachers is being sent out by Commissioner Spaid and a letter of instructions will go forth with the necessary blanks to the teachers within a few days. Those who have this matter in charge are anxious that every person will do everything in his power to help make this agricultural census a success. The school clerks can be of great assistance to teachers by going to the school houses with their assessment lists, and parents also can greatly help by making out their own blanks for the teacher. This agricultural census is being made at the request of the federal government and has the approval of the Governor and other state officials.

The State of New York has made such a census for two years and expects to make another during this month. From the 1917 agricultural census of the State of New York the following facts were brought out clearly:

1. Shortage of labor.

2. A poor distribution of seed and a state shortage of potatoes, corn and buckwheat.

3. Difficulty in getting delivery by the railroads of seeds, fertilizer and machinery.

4. An excess of 8000 horses above the needs of farmers.

5. An increase in the number of dairy cows over last year, but a decrease in the number of heifer calves now being raised.

6. A decrease in the number of sheep and hogs, and in the number of eggs being incubated.

7. A very striking increase in the area of fruit, wheat, beans, vegetables, alfalfa and corn for the silo, with consequent decrease in the area of land in grass.

8. In the past eight years there has been a shift of more than 770,000 acres from grass to the above crops.

The real work of making the census is to begin on Monday, March 4 and is to last for one week. While it will require considerable work on the part of the teacher and her larger pupils the task will be made much lighter if the whole community is willing to cooperate. It is suggested that Monday, or Tuesday evening of the week should be set apart for a meeting at the school houses at which time parents could greatly assist in helping the teachers and pupils in filling out the various blanks.

After the reports in each school district have been tabulated by the teacher the various reports will be sent to the proper authorities and some of the banks perhaps in each county will be requested to permit their clerks to use the adding machines in order to make the final tabulations for the entire county. These reports will show for example, what farmers have horses to sell, or what localities are in need of seed potatoes, or have seed corn to sell. The final tabulations will be given to the public through the newspapers for the plan is to make the census just as valuable to the farmers as it possibly can be.

### Fogel & Burstan will display a new lot of handsome Spring Walking Hats just in from New York.

### \$29,000,000 For Rural Roads

The United States Department of Agriculture recently issued a bulletin in which it is stated that \$29,000,000 was spent during 1916 for rural roads and bridges. It is estimated that the rural roads of the United States at the present time cover 25,000 miles, of which approximately 11 per cent are improved with a form of surfacing. The mileage of improved roads is increasing at the rate of 15,000 miles per year. Assuming that the total mileage of all roads in Delaware is 8,000 miles, Delaware would be obliged to construct nearly 60 miles of road yearly to keep up her part in the improvement of good roads. Chief Engineer Charles M. Upham, of the Delaware State Highway Commission will attend the fifteenth annual convention of the American Road Builders' Association and will present papers on "New Features in Design and Construction of Earth, Sand-clay, Gravel and Water-bound Macadam Roads and Pavements," and "New Features in Design and Construction of Bituminous Roads and Treatments, and Cement Concrete Roads and Pavements." The convention will be held at St. Louis, Mo., February 4-7.

### Broke Her Wrist

Mrs. William J. Eliason met with a painful accident last Sunday afternoon by falling on the ice in the back yard of her home breaking her left wrist. Dr. D. W. Lewis was summoned and set the fractured arm, and Mrs. Eliason who is one of our aged ladies is doing as well as can be expected.

## FARMERS AND LABOR

He Cannot Plant And Harvest Crops Without Assistance

### THE GOVERNMENT MUST HELP

The demand for food for the army and for home consumption is becoming more



## WILSON WARNS CENTRAL POWERS

Answers Hertling and Czernin  
By Declaring It War of  
Emancipation.

ADDRESSES THE CONGRESS

Shows Willingness to Give and  
Take Somewhat.

Washington.—There can be no peace based upon the German position outlined by Count von Hertling, the German chancellor, in his recent address to the Reichstag committee, President Wilson today told a joint session of Congress.

The President reiterated in the strongest language that the German position makes for continuation of the war. The Austro-Hungarian attitude is directly the opposite of that of Germany, the President declared, and he praised the address of Count Czernin, but made it plain that Germany's control and dominance of Austria has prevented Austria being as frank as it must be.

The President's address follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress:

On the 8th of January I had the honor of addressing you on the objects of the war as our principle conceived them. The Prime Minister of Great Britain had spoken in similar tones on the 5th of January. To these addresses the German Chancellor replied on the 24th and Count Czernin, for Austria, on the same day. It is gratifying to have our desire so promptly realized that all exchanges of view on this great matter should be made in the hearing of all the world.

"Count Czernin's reply, which is directed chiefly to my own address of the eighth of January, is uttered in a very friendly tone. He finds in my statements a sufficiently encouraging approach to the views of his own government to justify him in believing that it furnishes a basis for a more detailed discussion of purposes by the two governments. He is represented to have intimated that the views he was expressing had been communicated to me beforehand, and that I was aware of them at the time he was uttering them, but in this I am sure he was misunderstood. I had received no intimation of what he intended to say. There was, of course, no reason why he should communicate privately with me. I am quite content to be one of his public audience.

Hertling's Reply Confusing.

"Count von Hertling's reply is, I must say, very vague and very confusing. It is full of equivocal phrases and leads to it is not clear where. But it is certainly in a very different tone from that of Count Czernin, and apparently of an opposite purpose. It confirms, I am sorry to say, rather than removes the unfortunate impression made by what we had learned of the conferences at Brest-Litovsk. His discussion and acceptance of our general principles lead him to no practical conclusions. He refuses to apply them to the substantive items which must constitute the body of any final settlement.

He is jealous of international action and of international counsel. He accepts, he says, the principle of public diplomacy, but he appears to insist that it be confined, at any rate in this case, to generalities and that the several particular questions of territory and sovereignty, the several questions upon whose settlement must depend the acceptance of peace by the 23 states now engaged in the war, must be discussed and settled, not in general council, but severally by the nations most immediately concerned by interest or neighborhood. He agrees that the seas should be free, but looks askance at any limitation to that freedom by international action in the interest of the common order. He would without reserve be glad to see economic barriers removed between nation and nation, for that could in no way impede the ambitions of the military party with whom he seems constrained to keep on terms.

"He seems constrained to keep on terms. Neither does he raise objections to a limitation of armaments. That matter will be settled of itself, he thinks, by the economic conditions which must follow the war. But the German colonies, he demands, must be returned without debate. He will discuss with no one but the representatives of Russia what disposition shall be made of the peoples and the lands of the Baltic provinces, with no one but the government of France the conditions under which French territory shall be evacuated, and only with Austria what shall be done with Poland.

In the determination of all questions affecting the Balkan states he defers, as I understand him, to Austria and Turkey; and with regard to the agreements to be entered into concerning the non-Turkish peoples of the present Ottoman empire, to the Turkish authorities themselves. After a settlement all around, effected in this fashion, by individual barter and concession, he would have no objection, if

I correctly interpret his statement, to a league of nations which would undertake to hold the new balance of power steadily against external disturbance.

"It must be evident to everyone who understands what this war has wrought in the opinion and temper of the world that no general peace, no peace worth the infinite sacrifices of these years of tragic suffering, can possibly be arrived at in any such fashion. The method the German Chancellor proposes is the method of the Congress of Vienna. We cannot and will not return to that. What is at stake now is the peace of the world. What we are striving for is a new international order based upon broad and universal principles of right and justice—no mere peace of shreds and patches. Is it possible that Count von Hertling does not see that; doesn't grasp it; is, in fact, living in his thought in a world dead and gone? Has he utterly forgotten the Reichstag resolutions of the 19th of July, or does he deliberately ignore them? They spoke of the conditions of a general peace; not of national aggrandizement or of arrangements between state and state.

The peace of the world depends upon the just settlement of each of the several problems to which I adverted in my recent address to Congress. I, of course, do not mean that the peace of the world depends upon the acceptance of any particular set of suggestions as to the way in which those problems are to be dealt with. I mean only that those problems each and all affect the whole world; that unless they are dealt with in a spirit of unselfish and unbiased justice, with a view to the wishes, the natural connections, the racial aspirations, the security and the peace of mind of the peoples involved, no permanent peace will have been attained. They cannot be discussed separately or in corners. None of them constitutes a private or separate interest from which the opinion of the world may be shut out. Whatever affects the peace affects mankind, and nothing settled by military force, if settled wrong, is settled at all. It will presently have to be reopened.

"Is Count von Hertling not aware that he is speaking in the court of mankind; that all the awakened nations of the world now sit in judgment on what every public man, of whatever nation, may say on the issues of a conflict which has spread to every region of the world? The Reichstag resolutions of July themselves frankly accepted the decisions of that court. There shall be no annexations, no contributions, no punitive damages. Peoples are not to be handed about from one sovereignty to another by an international conference or an understanding between rivals and antagonists. National aspirations must be respected; peoples may now be dominated and governed only by their own consent.

"Self-determination is not a mere phrase. It is an imperative principle of action, which statesmen will henceforth ignore at their peril. We cannot have general peace for the asking, or by the mere arrangements of a peace conference. It cannot be pieced together out of individual understandings between powerful states. All the parties to this war must join in the settlement of every issue anywhere involved in it; because what we are seeking is a peace that we can all unite to guarantee and maintain and every item of it must be submitted to the common judgment whether it be right and fair, an act of justice, rather than a bargain between sovereigns.

"The United States has no desire to interfere in European affairs or to act as arbiter in European territorial disputes. She would disdain to take advantage of any internal weakness or disorder to impose her own will upon another people. She is quite ready to be shown that the settlements she has suggested are not the best or the most enduring. They are only her own provisional sketch of principles and of the way in which they should be applied. But she entered this war because she was made a partner, whether she would or not, in the sufferings and indignities inflicted by the military masters of Germany against the peace and security of mankind; and the conditions of peace will touch her as nearly as they will touch any other nation to which is entrusted a leading part in the maintenance of civilization. She cannot see her way to peace until the causes of this war are removed, its renewal rendered as nearly as may be impossible.

"This war had its roots in the disregard of the rights of small nations and of nationalities which lacked the union and the force to make good their claim to determine their own allegiances and their own forms of political life. Covenants must now be entered into which will render such things impossible for the future; and those covenants must be backed by the united force of all the nations that love justice and are willing to maintain it at any cost. If territorial settlements and the political relations of great populations which have not the organized power to resist are to be determined by the contracts of the powerful governments which consider themselves most directly affected, as Count von Hertling proposes, why may not economic questions also?

"It has come about in the altered world in which we now find ourselves that justice and the rights of peoples affect the whole field of international dealing as much as access to raw materials and fair and equal conditions of trade. Count von Hertling wants the essential basis of commercial and industrial life to be safeguarded by com-

mon agreement and guarantee, but he cannot expect that to be conceded him if the other matters to be determined by the articles of peace are not handled in the same way as items in the final accounting.

"He cannot ask the benefit of common agreement in the one field without according in the other. I take it for granted that he sees that separate and selfish compacts with regard to trade and the essential materials of manufacture would afford no foundation for peace. Neither, he may rest assured, will separate and selfish compacts with regard to provinces and peoples.

"Count Czernin seems to see the fundamental elements of peace with clear eyes and does not seek to obscure them. He sees that an independent Poland, made up of all the indisputably Polish peoples who lie contiguous to one another, is a matter of European concern and must, of course, be conceded that Belgium, no matter what sacrifices and concessions that may involve; and that national aspirations must be satisfied, even within his own empire, in the common interest of Europe and mankind.

If he is silent about questions which touch the interest and purpose of his allies more nearly than they touch those of Austria only, it must, of course, be because he feels constrained, I suppose, to defer to Germany and Turkey in the circumstances. Seeing and conceding, as he does, the essential principles involved and the necessity of candidly applying them, he naturally feels that Austria can respond to the purpose of peace as expressed by the United States with less embarrassment than could Germany. He would probably have gone much farther had it not been for the embarrassment of Austria's alliances and of her dependence upon Germany.

"After all, the test of whether it is possible for either government to go any further in this comparison of views is simple and obvious. The principles to be applied are these:

"First, that each part of the final settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular case and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a peace that will be permanent;

"Second, that peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game, even the great game, now forever discredited, of the balance of power; but that

"Third, every territorial settlement involved in this war must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned, and not as a part of any mere adjustment or compromise of claims among rival states; and

"Fourth, that all well-defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe and consequently of the world.

"A general peace erected upon such foundations can be discussed. Until such a peace can be secured we have no choice but to go on. So far as we can judge, these principles that we regard as fundamental are already everywhere accepted as imperative, except among the spokesmen of the military and annexationist party in Germany. If they have anywhere else been rejected the objectors have not been sufficiently numerous or influential to make their voices audible.

"The tragical circumstances that this one party in Germany is apparently willing and able to send millions of men to their death to prevent what all the world now sees to be just.

"I would not be a true spokesman of the people of the United States if I did not say once more that we entered this war upon no small occasion, and that we can never turn back from a course chosen upon principle. Our resources are in part mobilized now, and we shall not pause until they are mobilized in their entirety.

"Our armies are rapidly going to the fighting front, and will go more and more rapidly. Our whole strength will be put into this war of emancipation—emancipation from the threat and attempted mastery of selfish groups of autocratic rulers—whatever the difficulties and present partial delays. We are indomitable in our power of independent action and can in no circumstances consent to live in a world governed by intrigue and force.

We believe that our own desire for a new international order under which reason and justice and the common interests of mankind shall prevail is the desire of enlightened men everywhere. Without that new order the world will be without peace and human life will lack tolerable conditions of existence and development. Having set our hand to the task of achieving it, we shall not turn back.

"I hope that it is not necessary for me to add that no word of what I have said is intended as a threat. That is not the temper of our people. I have spoken thus only that the whole world may know the true spirit of America—that men everywhere may know that our passion for justice and for self-government is no mere passion of words, but a passion which, once set in action, must be satisfied. The power of the United States is a menace to no nation of people. It will never be used in aggression or for the aggrandizement of any selfish interest of our own. It springs out of freedom and is for the service of freedom."

A curious feature of the recent raids on London has been the rapid detection by dogs of the presence of hostile aircraft. Bomb dropping at a distance of three or four miles always causes the dogs in London suburbs to bark.

## REPORTS 1,832 OF THE SAVED

Still Unable to Account for 345  
on Tuscania.

KNOWN LOSS STILL 113 MEN

Secretary Of War Expresses Keen Appreciation Of Work Of Rescue By British Navy—Eighteen Hundred And Thirty-two Officially Accounted For.

Washington.—Eighteen hundred and thirty-two names of American soldiers rescued from the torpedoed liner Tuscania had been reported to the War Department, leaving 345 of the soldiers on board unaccounted for. No official report has reached the department to change the estimate that all except 113 of the men were saved, but the names have been coming in very slowly over the cables, and there is no assurance as to when the list will be complete.

The preparation of the list, even in its incomplete form represents an aggregate of 140 hours of labor. The War Department has only issued an official roll of those on the ship.

The Committee on Public Information has made no effort to compile a list of the missing, merely issuing lists of survivors. In order to compile a list of missing and unreported, it was necessary to search for each name in both lists, a laborious process in dealing with more than 2,000 names.

Still without official details of the attack, the Secretary paid high tribute to the coolness and discipline of the troops. He expressed keen appreciation of the work of rescue by the British Navy.

His statement reads:

"At dusk on the evening of February 5, off the Irish Coast, a torpedo launched from an enemy submarine struck the convoyed liner Tuscania, having on board American troops. Our loss at the latest report appears to be, approximately, 113 men.

"The fine discipline of the men and the efficient handling of a difficult situation by those in command contributed to account for these relatively slight casualties.

"At the same time we must express our profound appreciation for the splendid work of the British Navy in rescuing our forces.

"Notwithstanding the fact that hostile submarines were lurking in the vicinity, the British destroyers rendered every assistance and remained on the scene, succoring our men until all survivors were brought safely ashore.

"At the small ports of Ireland and Scotland where our troops landed, they met with a most warm-hearted reception on the part of the people, who did all in their power to administer every comfort and care."

Latest reports received were that the death list would remain at 113. The list of survivors, which has been coming in slowly, has accounted for just under 2,000 of the 2,177 aboard. This leaves some names still to come in, but it is firmly believed at the War Department that they will make up fully the deficiency between the names received so far and the list of 113 dead.

The failure of the British representatives to get a complete story of the attack is fully explained, in the belief of officers, in their main anxiety to complete the list of dead and missing and saved. A complete detailed report from General George T. Bartlett, military attaché of the American Embassy in London, is expected as soon as the immediate task of caring for the survivors has been finished. The Navy Department is confident that a full report will be sent in by Admiral Sims. The Tuscania, being a British ship under British convoy, Admiral Sims will be supplied with a copy of the British Admiralty's report, which he will forward as soon as received.

According to cable advices from William Endicott, American Red Cross commissioner to England, special efforts are being made by the American Red Cross agents to aid in the work of establishing the identification of the soldiers whose bodies were either picked up or washed upon the Irish Coast.

This work, the cable message said, had been slow so far, because the survivors, who are scattered in four or five ports, have been unable to tell the fate of the others.

GENERAL BLISS IN LONDON.

U. S. Army Chief Of Staff Confers With French Ministers.

London.—General Tasker H. Bliss, American chief-of-staff, and Oscar Terry Crosby, American member of the Inter-Allied Council on War Purchases and Finance, arrived here by Paris. They were joined here by a number of French ministers.

A meeting of the finance section of the Inter-Allied Council was held. It was attended by Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Various questions involved in the conduct of the war were discussed.

TO CHECK EXTORTION.

L. A. Sneed Commissioned To Report On Retail Prices.

Washington.—L. A. Sneed, head of the Fuel Administration's division of distribution, was made a special assistant by Fuel Administrator Garfield, and will be sent throughout the country to make a report on retail prices. He will attempt to make selling arrangements to prevent price extortion by dealers.

## PATROL TRAPPED IN NO MAN'S LAND

Five Americans Killed, Four  
Missing and One Captured.

BARRAGE FIRE LAYS ENEMY

Shells Kill One And Wound Five—U. S. General Takes Command Of Sector Held By Sammies.

American Army in France.—One American artilleryman was killed and five artillerymen were wounded Saturday night by shell fire.

The Americans sprinkled the enemy trenches with shrapnel all during the day. There was considerable patrol activity, but no further clashes were reported.

The early reports of the encounter between the Americans and Germans Friday night in front of the American wire entanglements have been confirmed. The enemy patrol cried "Kamerad!" as they opened fire and continued the fight.

Yells from the enemy as the American barrage fell verified the accuracy of the aim of the Americans.

One of the American patrols, consisting of 14 men, went out to inspect the wire. The men were moving cautiously along when the leader heard suspicious noises ahead. The formation of the patrol was changed, when suddenly, according to the survivors, the men found themselves almost surrounded by large numbers of the enemy.

A German cried "Kamerad," and then hurled a hand grenade. The American infantrymen opened fire with their rifles and pistols and hurled their grenades. The Germans followed suit, and also brought into action their automatics.

The fight lasted only about a minute and a half, the Germans all the while yelling "Kamerad." They then retreated, taking with them four Americans, and leaving behind four dead and two wounded Germans. One of the wounded men crawled to where a wounded comrade lay groaning and gave him water, while the other wounded soldier dragged himself through the wire.

Quickly a hail of machine gun and rifle bullets was directed against the retreating Germans. Meanwhile the wounded man, who was a sergeant, died in the arms of a private who was endeavoring to give him aid.

The men in the trenches and the survivors had a gleam of satisfaction when the shells from the American heavy guns and 75's began hitting in a barrage. Cries and yells in German were mingled with the explosions; then the barrage, widened and there were further cries, proving that the enemy had scattered.

Another patrol quickly went over the top out into No Man's Land and found their five dead comrades and one unharmed survivor of the first patrol, who had remained beside the bodies and was ready to give battle if the enemy returned.

The greatest courage was exhibited by the entire patrol, every man of which fought hard until killed or the enemy had withdrawn.

An American general now commands the sector of the front recently taken over by our troops. When the Americans first entered the sector it was under the command of a French general commanding a certain large unit of the French Army. Now we have control.

In turning the sector over to the American general on February 5 the French commander issued a general order in which he expressed complete satisfaction with our troops and was confident that the sector was in good hands, and, if attacked, would defend it with great valor.

REVENGED ON THE U-BOAT.

American Officer Says It Was Thought To Be Sunk.

Londonderry, Ireland.—The submarine which torpedoed the Tuscania was attacked by a destroyer. An American officer gave an intimation that the submarine was destroyed. This officer was one of the last to leave the Tuscania. The second torpedo fired by the submarine missed its mark, he said. Thereupon a destroyer, which was near the sinking liner, dashed off toward the submarine, using a bomb dropping device. The claim is made that the submarine was "done in" by the bombs thus exploded.

CAPITAL PAPERS RAISE PRICE.

Washington Star And Times Increase Price To Two Cents.

Washington.—Both evening newspapers, the Evening Star and the Washington Times announced that beginning Wednesday they would increase their price from 1 to 2 cents.

"The great increase in the cost of production has forced the same change in the newspapers of practically all cities of considerable size throughout the country," their announcement states, "and the few remaining 1-cent papers will doubtless find an increase in price inevitable."

RAILWAYS TO SAVE MILLIONS.

Washington.—Extensive standardizing of railway equipment is contemplated by Director General McAdoo under Government operations. He explained that he expects the division of finance and purchases of the railroad administration, headed by John Skelton Williams, to work out a number of reforms along this line of cooperation with railroad executives and manufacturers of locomotives, cars and other equipment.

## MARYLAND LEGISLATURE

Home Rule Bill.

Annapolis.—

The Administration's Home Rule Bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Bennett. The bill provides a grant of powers by the Legislature to the counties which may in the future adopt a charter under the provisions of the Home Rule Amendment to the State Constitution. As introduced, the measure represents the work of a committee appointed by Governor Harrington at the suggestion of Attorney-General Ritchie and consisting of Dr. Frank J. Goodnow, of Johns Hopkins University; Edward M. Hammond, of Ellicott City; J. Frank Harper, Centerville; William Milnes Maloy, Baltimore City; T. Scott Offutt, Towson; F. Neale Parke, Westminster, and Jackson H. Ralston, Hyattsville. Assistant Attorney-General Ogle Marbury and Mr. Ritchie assisted the committee in framing the bill.

The counties which desire to adopt a charter under the Home Rule amendment are given power to enact local laws on matters covered by the express powers given by the Legislature, and to have the power to enforce ordinances and regulations by prescribing penalties.

Among the powers given are to provide for the protection of county property, to provide for the acquisition and condemnation of property for public purposes, to dispose of real and leasehold property belonging to the county, to grant franchises to use county property and franchises in relation to highways, streets, roads and lanes for a period not longer than 25 years. The counties adopting home rule will also have the power to establish hospitals, almshouses or other similar institutions, county jails and reformatories, and to make proper provision for female and juvenile offenders. They also have the power to provide for county advertising and printing, including all ordinances and by-laws adopted by the county council of each county, and shall have the power to audit the accounts of all county officers.

The counties are also given the authority to provide for the draining of swamp and low lands, to rearrange and create election districts and precincts, to provide for court records, to provide for designating justices of the peace to a county court and to fix their compensation; to prevent and abate nuisances, to regulate the places of manufacturing which may give rise to insanitary conditions, to provide for grading county roads, to regulate live stock, to pass local fish and game laws, to direct the classes or subclasses of improvements on real and personal property which shall be made subject to the county tax levy, and to provide for such levy; to provide for loans not exceeding in the aggregate 7 per cent. upon the assessable basis of the county, and to issue bonds; to provide for the appointment and removal of all county officials except those whose appointment or election is provided for by the Constitution and the public general laws.

The counties are also given authority, if they desire it, to establish a merit system in connection with the appointment of all county officials and employees.

It is provided that the powers granted by the Legislature that they are not provided for by the public general laws, provided that no power to legislate shall be given to the county with reference to licensing, regulating, prohibiting or submitting to local option the manufacture or sale of malt or spirituous liquor.

Annexation Through The House.

The House passed the Annexation bill by a vote of 61 to 36.

The anti-annexation forces fought the measure to the last, Mellen and Eichelberger, the two Kelly men in the Baltimore city delegation, voting against the bill.

Opponents of the extension of the city limits will now concentrate their fight in the Senate. The first move in that direction was made when a resolution was introduced calling for the appointment of a joint committee to study the whole annexation proposition and prepare a bill that would provide a "reasonable" measure of annexation, and at the same time "do justice to Baltimore and Anne Arundel counties."

Governor Entertains.

The Governor and Mrs. Harrington received Wednesday evening in honor of the members of the General Assembly. The reception was attended by nearly all the Senators and Delegates and their wives. The members of the Court of Appeals and their wives also attended, as well as a large number of prominent people from Annapolis, Baltimore and other places. The mansion was beautifully decorated for the occasion.

Commissions On Estates.

Mr. Allen, of Baltimore, introduced a bill in the House, requiring administrators, executors, etc., of estates, to pay one-fourth of their commissions to the State.

Clarence Aleander, a rural mail carrier out of Elkton postoffice, was almost frozen to death on his route Tuesday. When near Bethel he became unconscious from cold and fell from a sleigh.

Carpets have been woven in Bulgaria for nearly 150 years. In the last 40 years progress in the industry has been so marked that Bulgarian carpets in design, texture, finish and style have surpassed those of Turkish, Rumanian, Serbian or Grecian manufacture.

State Near The Edge Column.

The General Assembly took two steps nearer the column of states which have ratified the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution. The House, quickly following its action in rejecting the referendum amendment and in adopting the favorable report, passed the joint resolution by a vote of 58 to 31.

The next step was in the Senate, which, by a vote of 19 to 7, substituted the resolution for the unfavorable report, and then made final action a special order for Wednesday.

The resolution went through the House without a speech for or against it. Its advocates and opponents had exhausted themselves on Thursday. Two vain efforts were made to adjourn but the Anti-saloon League was in the saddle and would not permit its followers to return home until the resolution had been adopted.

No time was lost by the delay when the House resolution ratifying the national prohibition amendment came over to the Senate. Mr. Bennett insisted upon a second reading, and as there was no disposition on the part of those opposed to the amendment to antagonize this action, especially since the resolution will be open to amendment on the third reading, the Committee on Federal Relations agreed to submit an immediate report. As the majority is opposed to prohibition, this was unfavorable. Mr. Bennett, therefore, moved the substitution of the resolution for the unfavorable report. This was carried by a vote of 19 to 7, and the resolution was made the special order for Wednesday, when it will come up on its third reading.

Immediately after this is disposed of the Anti-saloon League will begin operations on the state-wide bill.

To further restrict the traffic, however, in case the state-wide bill should not pass, Senator Metzger, one of the radical dries, introduced a bill which compels retailers to confine their business to a strictly retail basis. That is to say, the liquor they sell must be drunk on the premises and the sale of any beverage in packages or bottles is prohibited. This would prevent a customer from taking any half-pint bottles or one or more bottles of beer. The hours of business of the wholesale dealer are fixed at from 8 to 6 o'clock and they are not permitted to sell in less quantity than a pint. Only one kind of license can be taken out by a retailer or wholesaler. This bill went to the Temperance Committee.

State Tax Commission.

Mr. Rice, Republican, of Frederick county, introduced three bills, the objects of which are to reduce the State Tax Commission to one man and to abolish the Tax Supervisors in the several counties. The bill proposes a return to the one commissioner plan in effect before the incumbent commission was created.

Abolishes State Auditor.

Senator Crothers introduced a bill similar to that of two years ago which would abolish the state auditor and give the state comptroller authority to perform the duties the auditor now performs. The comptroller is directed to appoint an accountant who shall examine the books of state officials.

Minimum Wage For Women.

Mr. Fox introduced a bill in the House for the creation of a commission to investigate the whole question of women's wages, and to submit to the next legislature a report containing a recommendation as to the minimum scale of wages.

Mr. Jackson Takes Oath.

State Treasurer-elect William P. Jackson took the oath of office, the oath being administered by Governor Harrington. Mr. Jackson also submitted his bond, which was approved.

Repeal Of Judges' Pension.

The House Judiciary Committee reported favorably the bill to abolish judges' pensions. On motion by Mr. Bessop, the second reading of the bill was made a special order for Wednesday next.

For More Pay For Jurors.

If a bill introduced in the House by Mr. League becomes a law the pay of jurors will be increased from \$1.50 to \$3 per day.

To Make Somerset Bone Dry.

In the House Mr. Murrell introduced a bill to make Somerset county "bone dry."

Strong pressure is being brought by Republicans on Mayor J. McPerson Scott, of Hagerstown, who has served four terms, to accept nomination, despite his recent announcement that he would not be a candidate. Other Republicans mentioned are Henry C. Foltz, Mayberry I. Patterson, Harry E. Brandt and Ira W. Hays. The Democrats are talking of nominating Palmer Tennant, who was defeated by Dr. Scott when the latter ran the first time, and Robert H. McCauley, a young attorney.

Mark Jackson, of the Compulsory Labor Bureau, rounded up idlers in Williamsport. Justice Time imposed fines of \$20 and costs upon Edward Copes, Isaac Platter, George Murray, Charles Warner, Stewart Ripple, Charles Robinson, Emory Brown, Cleveland Burke, William Bush, Howard Waters and John Hamilton.

Study of advertising is attracting more women than ever before at the University of Wisconsin. Thirteen women, most of them students in journalism, are now enrolled in the advertising class, studying ad writing and soliciting advertisements along with 30 men.

The Department of Communications is using the screen in moving picture shows to inculcate among the Japanese people many methods of saving money. Results are highly encouraging.

RUSSIA OUT OF WORLD WAR.

Orders Complete Demobilization Of Forces On All Fronts.

Amsterdam.—Russia has declared the state of war to be at an end and has ordered the demobilization of Russian forces on all fronts, according to a dispatch received here dated Brest-Litovsk on Sunday. The dispatch follows:

"The President of the Russian delegation at today's (Sunday's) sitting

stated that, while Russia was desisting from signing a formal peace treaty, it declared the state of war to be ended with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, simultaneously giving orders for complete demobilization of Russian forces on all fronts."

Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, alluding later to the further discussions that will arise from the situation created between the Central Powers and Russia for the establishment of reciprocal diplomatic con-

sular legal and economic relations, indicated a method of direct intercourse between the governments concerned, as well as employment of the commissions of the Quadruple Alliance which already are at Petrograd.



## The Deep Sea Peril

By VICTOR ROUSSEAU

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## CHAPTER XIII—Continued.

For, like a fury, the queen rushed at him, and Clouts, at first solicitous about striking a woman, soon found himself hard put to it to maintain the upper hand, with all his strength and with the use of all the wrestling tricks he knew. He panted as he grappled with her.

"It's all right, marm!" he pleaded. "I'll ask him if he'll see you, if you'll only not lose your head. I didn't mean to put you outside, but orders were orders. I'm only obeying orders, marm. There ain't no need for them hysterics. Now—now, marm!"

He was still fighting madly when suddenly her strength seemed to leave her. Clouts became aware of a spectator of the combat. He glanced aside, to see Ida standing beside him.

"What is she, Clouts?" whispered Ida.

Clouts scratched his thick head. "I don't rightly know," he answered. "But it's all right, marm. I was just strolling along, casual like, when I met her. She ain't no friend of mine, marm. Nor of the captain's," he added, with sly emphasis.

He turned to the queen.

"If you'll take my arm, marm, I'll take you a ways and ask the captain if he'll see you. I can't do no more," he muttered in an audible aside. "I've done the best I know how for the captain, and now he'll have to make his own excuses. And I can't leave a lady in this here place alone, with all them goings on and joggings with the water like—like Pharaoh."

Five minutes later the little midgy, seated on deck, saw Clouts and Ida, apparently reappear from the dead, approach the F55. Between them he fancied he saw a gossamer form that scintillated in the sunlight.

There was a space of only a hundred paces between them and the boat when suddenly the ocean appeared convulsed. A wall of water bore down upon the flanks of Fair Island. It rolled toward the submarine, fifty feet high, its mighty crest upheaved.

"Run!" shouted Davies.

It was a frantic race between the oncomers and the sea. They gained the submarine with hardly ten seconds to spare. Davies drew them aboard and clasped the hatches down. Next instant the boat was lifted bodily from the beach and spun round like a top.

## CHAPTER XIV.

## The Unheeded Warning.

On the evening of the same day London was stirred by a sensation which eclipsed even the interest in the progress of the war. The evening newspapers contained, in full, Donald's narration of the approaching ruin of the world.

The second sea lord, receiving Donald's name, came to the conclusion that matters of the most pressing moment must have brought the unknown young American naval officer from his room. He rose from his desk and shook hands with him cordially. "Sit down, Mr. Paget," he said warmly. Then he noticed that Donald was dressed in a nondescript diving suit and that his looks were decidedly wild.

Donald sat down and plunged instantly into the story of the world danger. It did not lose its dramatic interest in the manner of its telling.

"You must stop the war at once," Donald ended. "Unite all nations of the earth, for that is the only way to save the human race. It is a matter of hours, perhaps. Even now these monsters may be speeding southward."

The second sea lord had been unable to interpose a word by reason of the torrent of impassioned speech that poured from Donald's lips. At first he listened in amazement at what he considered an impudent hoax; then, in anger; then, after a brief glance at Donald's face, with absolute passivity. "I thank you, Mr. Paget," he said, rising, when Donald had ended. "You have done notable work, and England will not forget it. And now, sir, you must be conducted to the prime minister at once, that you may apprise him of these startling events."

He touched his bell, and his secretary, a dapper, alert little man, at once appeared. "Excuse me one moment, please," said the second sea lord to Donald.

He whispered with the secretary, whom Donald perceived to glance toward him in a rather apprehensive manner. The secretary came forward, making a preposterously low bow.

"I will conduct you to the prime minister at once, Mr. Paget," he said. "No time must be lost. I am going to have a taxicab called."

Donald addressed the second sea lord again.

"I understand," he said, controlling himself with an effort of will. "Very well, my lord, I shall say no more at this time. On you will rest the responsibility. And you will repent this bitterly within a day or two."

And he walked quietly out of the office, leaving the second sea lord and the secretary staring at each other. He was at the bottom of the stairway before they had recovered their self-possession. Then the sea lord snatched up his telephone and was creeping up from the Thames, spreading perceptibly from corner to corner. It blotted out the redness of the evening clouds and hung overhead like a great, smoky pall. A newsboy rushed past, shouting, "Donald says the contents of the placard that swung before him. It mentioned a series of local explosions which had been occurring along the coast of England."

Donald was trying to locate a hotel. He groped his way from corner to corner, clinging to the railings of areas and pillars of houses.

He had reached some open space, which he imagined to be Trafalgar square, but it was impossible to cross. Carts, carriages, omnibuses, stalled by the fog, loomed up on every side. Horses stood snorting invisibly, a few inches away. Drivers struck out with their whips promiscuously. Men were shouting, women screaming. Panic had begun. All knew that this was not one of those rare black fogs that descend upon London.

Then it was that the news of the man-monsters began to filter through the crowd.

A man announcing himself, through a megaphone, to be the police commissioner, ordered all to remain still until star bombs could be set off. Nobody heeded him, and his efforts to stay the panic were unavailing. The mob had begun to flow in one direction, sweeping all before it.

Donald had been swept along with it, and then left, stranded and jammed by the human torrent, into a small recess. In front of him he felt a parapet.

He tore himself away and was lost in the crowd. Donald hoisted himself to the parapet, scrambled to the outer coping, and clung there. The shrieking mob rushed past and never touched him. Then there came the sound of a mighty explosion, a long volume of resounding thunder. It went rolling down the river like the discharge of a thousand cannon.

And then, as a flood from a hose-pipe, a burst of water from the skies deluged the city. It boiled through the air with hissing lashes, as if the portals of the firmament were broken open. The grinning face of the moon broke through the smoky pall. Suddenly the stars appeared. And it was calm, clear weather.

A roar of relief seemed to go up from the throats of the multitude. And very slowly the traffic began to resume its course again.

What had happened, as scientists afterwards surmised, was this: The hydrogen, increasing until it attained a certain chemical relationship to the oxygen of the atmosphere, had exploded where it was densest, on contact with fire, as in a laboratory. But the explosion instantly generated water as the two gases met. Hence followed the deluge.

But as yet the government was only dimly beginning to understand that this was some unknown natural force and not a contrivance of the enemy. They did not know until Donald presented himself in the office of the second sea lord at nine o'clock.

The second sea lord grasped him by the hands.

"There isn't time to say more than that I apologize," he said. "The government has been searching for you since daylight. We've cabled Washington, and they have placed you at our disposal. You are the only man who can advise us, and the prime minister wants you immediately. And that's no joke this time!"

## CHAPTER XV.

## The Battle of the Dogger.

Within the next three days a series of phenomena occurred which left no doubt as to the dangers which were menacing the human race.

Before noon messages began to pour in from all parts of the country and from the fleet. The admiral in command of the home squadron wired that a torpedo-boat destroyer had approached him under a flag of truce, with the singular statement that the ocean had receded all along the Baltic littoral, leaving a vast swamp of muddy sand, in which ships were embedded. The Zuyder Zee no longer existed. A spur of land extended from the dogger bank nearly to Ostend. He proposed a temporary armistice.

By evening reports were telegraphed that an army of the monsters had landed upon the shores of Lincolnshire and Norfolk, had crossed the Wash, which became first a swamp, then an inundation, and was moving along the river beds toward Cambridge, stripping the land of vegetation.

By nightfall all communication between London and the eastern counties



"You Must Stop This War at Once."

had ceased. The telegraph poles were washed out of the sodden ground. The approach of the herd was measured by the haze.

Already poultry and domestic animals were being devoured. There were reports that children had been seized from riverside houses. The docks, the shores of Essex and the Thames estuary were abandoned. The flats were a level stretch of water, above which the steeples of the churches stood out as isolated landmarks.

Everywhere the war had been halted by a total armistice. The governments of the civilized world devoted their whole attention to the consideration and solution of this new and stunning problem.

In the meantime there had been a good deal of activity on Fair Island. The tidal surge created by the departure of the herd soon subsided, breaking into a choppy, turbulent sea. The F55, tossed and battered as she was

by the waves, nevertheless held tight. The locked rudder prevented her from submerging.

Within the messroom the queen of the swarm was housed securely. She was almost invisible, and not at all visible by daylight. A silent, phantom figure, she created fear and awe in each of them. They did not know what her connection with the swarm might be. They knew she had not human intelligence.

From his position upon the highest point of Fair Island, MacBeard saw the swarm vanish at sea. He saw the F55 start in her wake, and threw up his hands in amazement. As he was, he could not let his last hope slip from him like that.

He was the loneliest man in the world, as he had always been. But he had not known it or cared. He had rebelled against the human race. He was the modern Cain; he had plotted the ruin of the world, over which he was to rule, godlike. But that was before he had set eyes upon Ida Kennedy.

The thought of her renewed his courage. He found his motorboat upon the shore, uninjured by the inundation, since the point of rock had acted as a



He Saw the F55 Start in Their Wake.

breakwater and protected it. Within a few minutes he had filled his great gasoline reservoir with a supply sufficient for several days, and set out in pursuit of the herd. He knew that he could easily outdistance the submarine.

Presently he came upon the monsters. Their first wild dash had taken them in all directions, so that little vapor had formed, but now they were beginning to congregate, and a wall of black cloud, rising in the distance, indicated their direction.

The monsters made no effort to molest him, but they would not, at first, heed his tuning fork. Later, however, he managed to assemble a small bodyguard about him.

MacBeard pursued them down the east coast of England. His boat, hidden in the cloud, remained undetected by the patrol vessels.

It was not until the second morning that he guessed where the herd would make its main rendezvous.

It was a simple deductive process, though nobody else had thought of it. It was the Dogger bank, swarming with fish, which would provide the monsters with food.

He believed that, once the first dash of the monsters was over, they would obey his call again. And his first summons proved successful beyond his expectations. Exhausted by their dash southward, numbers of the herd congregated about the motorboat to the G sound, which was perceptible to them for a much greater distance than the tone carried to the human ear. From within a radius of twenty miles a cloud rolled in upon the motorboat, until MacBeard, invisible in the heart of its blackness, like some arch-devil, controlled his devil crew.

This cloud was quickly seen by the rear-admiral's patrol vessels, while it hid this disadvantage—it prevented MacBeard from discovering the F55 as she slipped past on her way southward.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## PULLED THEIR COLLARS OFF

If Paris Women Wore Too Large a Neck Piece Other Women Forcibly Removed Them.

In Paris, at one time, the people dropped their extravagance, and "if a woman ventured to wear too large a collar, the other women would pull it off." Henry VIII—as he did with everything he set his mind to—interfered with the dress of his subjects to some purpose and brought forward an act against wearing costly apparel.

A few years later the law became more stringent still. Philip and Mary compelled attention not only by fines, but went so far as to send offenders to prison. Elizabeth saw that the people were reckless with their money, and caused an act to be passed which declared that anyone who sold foreign apparel to persons having less than £3,000 a year in land or fees, except for ready money, should forfeit every penny of the price.

Ladies wore hoods, hats and caps of every conceivable shape. They were careful as to their hair, and they had a fine assortment of wigs at hand. Elizabeth herself sometimes wore red hair, and then reverted to black for a change. It so happened that trade in the cap line fell off considerably because caps went out of fashion.

## His Only Solution.

Richard was playing with a toy machine. His mother heard an unusual commotion and hurried to the room. On entering she found poor Peter, his doll, with a broken head. In reply to her questions as to what had happened to Peter, Richard only shook his head and mumbled each time: "Richie, ruff-neck."

## Many Can Answer Her.

Will you tell me what way I can get rid of my character?—Lady Gregory.

## "EYES FOR NAVY" FROM THE PUBLIC

CIVILIANS HAVE SENT IN 6,000 GLASSES OF VARIOUS KINDS, BUT MORE ARE NEEDED.

## APPEAL TO PRIVATE OWNERS

General Crozier on Age Limit Enlargement of Selective Service Law—License Required to Ship Goods Abroad by Parcel Post.

(From Committee on Public Information.) Washington.—Over 6,000 glasses have been received by the navy in response to its call through the newspapers for binoculars, spyglasses, telescopes, sextants, and chronometers. There is urgent need for many more. Heretofore the United States has been obliged to rely on foreign countries for most of its supply of such articles. These channels of supply being closed, it has been necessary to appeal to the patriotism of private owners for "eyes for the navy."

All articles should be tagged with name and address of the donor and sent to Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, care of Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C. Those not suitable will be returned to senders. Careful records will be kept of accepted glasses so they may, if possible, be returned at the termination of the war.

As the government under the law cannot accept services or material without payment, \$1 will be paid for each article accepted.

Discussing enlargement of the age limit for selective military service, Provost Marshal General Crozier said:

"A pronounced majority of the boards favor some enlargement, but there is great diversity of opinion as to the proper age limit. Nineteen and thirty-five are perhaps the limits most frequently suggested; but some recommend forty or forty-five years as the upper limit. There is a distinctly stronger demand for raising the maximum age than for lowering the minimum."

General Crozier estimates that 1,380,388 acceptable single men would be made available by an increase in the age limit to include men up to forty-five years. The estimate places the number of acceptable single men between eighteen and twenty-one years at 1,540,283. The number of probably acceptable single men already registered, but not called, is 1,321,845. According to these figures, should the age limit be enlarged to include men of from eighteen years to forty-five years, inclusive, 4,257,516 physically and otherwise qualified unmarried men would be open for call to service.

The war trade board is calling attention to the fact that license is required to ship abroad goods on the conserved list, even when sent in small quantities by parcel post. In many cases this has been done by persons ignorant of the president's proclamation concerning exports, or who do not know of the many articles which may be exported only under license.

For violation a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both, form the penalty. Licenses may be applied for at the bureau of exports, Washington, D. C., or any of its branches which are located at Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Nogales, El Paso, Eagle Pass, Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston and New York.

A copy of a broadside forbidden in Germany has been reached the committee on public information. It is a single sheet of foolscap size, printed on both sides, and bears a coarsely executed woodcut representing a soldier in arms, a workman in a blouse, and a woman showing a rock off a precipice, beneath which is seen the head and bust of the emperor, crowned and accepted and mustachioed, looking up in terror at the fate impending. The last paragraph of the text is as follows:

Man of toil, awake from slumber! Recognize thy growing might. All the wheels will use their motion Without thy strong arm's devotion. Down with the war! Down with the government! Peace! Freedom! Bread!

Men of the selective service age who are accustomed to handling horses have opportunity for specialized service in the enlisted veterinary corps, enlistments for which are now being taken. The 2,000 men wanted include veterinary and agricultural students, farmers, stablemen, and others who have had experience handling horses. Pay ranges from \$30 to \$56 a month, with clothing, food, and quarters.

Application for enlistment may be made at any army recruiting station. Newspapers in Italy are now regulated by the government as to size and price. With some exceptions daily papers must not contain more than four pages, and ten times a month they must be published in two pages. Returns by dealers must not exceed ten percent of the number of copies furnished.

In France decrees have been issued which impose restrictions upon the use of paper, particularly for posters. Certain kinds of advertising posters are entirely prohibited while for others the size is limited.

Dealers in foodstuffs are again being warned that after February 15 they will not be permitted to trade without a license from the food administration. Every manufacturer, importer, dealer, handler, or storeroom of about 50 of the principal ingredients used in making commercial mixed feeds is included in the requirements.

No individual licenses are now required by the war trade board for the exportation of horses to Canada and Newfoundland. Shippers will be given notice through the press if there should be a change in this ruling.

A recent commerce report contains the following in regard to the coal shortage in Austria:

"A petition of the Union of Cinema Theaters to the emperor requesting permission to heat cinemas in order to avoid the ruin of the industry, has resulted in consent being given for the utilization of old wood as fuel for the cinemas in Vienna."

"At Prague all schools were to be closed for a full month, from December 16 to January 15. At Ziskov (near Prague) the schools have already been closed for a month, and the holidays are likely to last three months. At Budenitz, close to coal mines, the school is closed. At Snichow stringent measures for economy in the use of electricity have been taken owing to the lack of coal; for example, private consumers are ordered to restrict their consumption to a single lamp. The lighting of stairs and vestibules is restricted as much as possible and must in no case be continued after 9 p. m.; the closing of the electricity works is threatened."

"At Lemberg the electric trams ceased to run on and from November 23, owing to lack of coal. The municipal authorities are doing their utmost to secure sufficient transport for coal in order to resume the tramway service and maintain the gas and water works. Shops close at 5 p. m., cafes at 9 p. m. Several schools have been shut. Trains with a run of less than one and one-half hours will not be heated."

New regulations from the office of the provost marshal general in regard to compensation of registration boards read in part as follows:

"The rate of compensation for members of local boards up to and including the completion of the final classification of the registrants within the respective jurisdiction of said board shall be on the basis of 30 cents, as aggregate compensation to the membership of the local board, for each registrant to whom a questionnaire shall be mailed and who shall have finally classified in accordance with the provisions of these regulations."

"Money due for said work shall be paid in proportionate amounts to each member of a local board claiming compensation for his services, unless it shall be requested by the unanimous vote of the local board that the moneys due shall be paid in some other proportion. In such case no member shall receive more than 15 cents of the allowance of 30 cents for each classification and no two members shall receive more than 25 cents for each classification to be distributed between them."

Director General McAdoo and the food administration have arranged to co-operate in the distribution of cars for the food and feed trades.

The grain and grain products and feed shippers are to first apply for cars in the usual way through railroad agents; in case of not being furnished within a reasonable time they may then apply to the zone representatives of the food administration grain division at the various terminals, stating the cars required, point at which it is desired cars should be sent, character of the product, to be loaded, the destination of shipment, and the consignee.

The shippers of sugar, beans, rice, vegetables, live stock, meat, and perishables generally, should first apply for cars in the usual way through railroad agents; in case not being furnished within reasonable time they may apply directly to the food administration in Washington, stating the cars required, the point to be sent, the character of the commodity to be loaded, the consignee, and destination.

Persons in military service are permitted, under certain restrictions, to write for publication in newspapers and magazines. They may not receive payment for material furnished by them.

All letters containing matter for publication written by men in service must be sent through officers, who will delete all references capable of furnishing important information to the enemy.

Regular newspaper correspondents not in military service are not required to submit copy for censorship, being guided by the requests for secrecy published by the committee on public information. If these are ignored the privileges of the camp may be withdrawn in the discretion of the camp commander.

None of these rules apply to troops in France, where the commanding general of the expeditionary forces will establish such regulations as are necessary.

Wood pulp is being manufactured into cloth in Germany, according to advices received by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

The pulp is spun into a thread and then woven into a fabric, the warp of which is linen thread. It is said to be durable and to stand washing five or six times. It is utilized for clothing of all kinds, but especially for underwear.

Any baker will be permitted to advertise his product as "victory" bread if it contains not more than 80 percent wheat flour. No stipulation is made as to what ingredients shall compose the other 20 percent, so long as they are selected from the first recommended by the food administration.

Until March 3 rye may be used in making victory bread. After that date it will be placed on the same basis as wheat, as rye flour is now being shipped to the allies. Bread made of grain or whole-wheat flour may be termed victory bread.

Musical comedies draw the heaviest crowds to the Liberty theaters and entertainments. "Standing room only" signs are conspicuously displayed. The sale of smileage books—packages of coupons good for admission to camp theaters and tents—has been large throughout the country.

Passport regulations of the state department now restrict the number of American women permitted to go abroad to those whose presence in France is imperatively required by some recognized relief agency.

## ACTED LIKE AMERICANS

SOLDIERS ON TUSCANIA CALM WHEN BOATS WERE SMASHED.

Tribute Paid To The Women Who Helped in Rescuing Men.

London.—How American soldiers behaved when they found that the boats assigned to them on the Tuscania had been smashed is told by an American officer, who landed at an Irish port. The officer said that his men behaved as he had expected them. Two full boatloads under his command assembled on the deck when the torpedo struck the liner and marched to the boats assigned them. Arriving at their station they found that both boats had been destroyed.

"Then we lined up on deck at attention," said the officer, "and all preserved the utmost composure until a destroyer came alongside and affected the transfer from the gradually sinking deck."

"We stood alongside until the last man was taken off, who, as might be expected, was the commander of the ship. The patients in the ship's hospital, including several cases of scarletina and fever, were among the first taken off."

The correspondent of the Press Association at an Irish port says the survivors of the Tuscania who are there were greatly relieved to hear of the safe arrival elsewhere of Major Benjamin F. Wade, of Washington, commander of a contingent on the steamer and hundreds of other American troops.

## Women Do Their Part.

The only two women on board, the correspondent's account says, Mrs. Collins and Mrs. Parsons, went down a rope into a lifeboat. The former said that when their boat left the Tuscania many of the troops had been thrown out in lowering the next boat.

"We were immediately surrounded by men in the icy water wearing life belts," she said. "We had only two men in our boat who could manage the oars. They did their best, and as we came across a swimming or floating man we gathered him into the boat. Soon the boat was very full. We witnessed many distressing scenes. Eventually we got on board a destroyer. I don't remember a harder bit of work."

A soldier who heard Mrs. Collins, a stewardess, tell the story, said: "Yes, and you did as much as the best man in the world could have done, I was in your boat and saw you."

## They Soon Steadied Down.

A young officer, answering a question as to what the soldiers did while waiting for the destroyers after the first excitement was over, said:

"Oh, we soon steadied down, lounged about and smoked, but we didn't venture below to gather up our belongings for fear the ship would suddenly capsize. We talked about the misfortune of crossing the Atlantic only to be caught in the last lap. We cheered the first destroyer which came alongside and its men cheered us. Their work was magnificent, and only when they saw they could save no more life did they leave the scene. It was thought well to make for different ports, and here I am among people who have overwelmed us with kindness."

A young trooper, when asked what he thought of the experience, said he would not have missed it for anything.

"I was on deck talking to my chum," he went on, "when I heard a bang, and up went a whole heap of wreckage and water over our heads. I was drenched to the skin. Nobody screamed, but you can imagine how it felt to stand shivering in the darkness, not knowing when we would get another shot that would send the boat to the bottom."

## MORE OF THE I. W. W. INDICTED.

Conspiracy Charge Against 55 Persons in Sacramento.

Sacramento, Cal.—An indictment charging 55 persons with conspiring with William D. Haywood, secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World, and others to hinder the execution of laws of the United States in the prosecution of the war with Germany, was returned by the Federal Grand Jury.

## HEATLESS DAYS FOR CANADA.

All Manufacturing Plants Will Shut Down February 9 To 11.

Ottawa, Ont.—An order in council was adopted by the cabinet, upon recommendation of C. A. McGrath, Dominion Fuel Controller, suspending the operation of manufacturing plants February 9, 10 and 11, as a conservative measure. The order includes all munition plants.

## AIR RAIDS KILLED 68.

Total Of Double Attack On London Higher Than At First Reported.

London.—The total casualties in Monday night's air raid on England, according to an official announcement, were: Killed, 58; injured, 173. In Tuesday's raid the total killed numbered 10, and the injured numbered 10.

## FEWER DEATHS IN CAMPS.

Measles Epidemic Declining And Pneumonia Cases Decrease.

Washington.—Health conditions at all camps and cantonments in the United States showed continued improvement during the last week with decreasing deaths and hospital admission rates. The measles epidemic is generally declining and pneumonia, while still widely prevalent, shows a decreasing ratio. There was a marked decrease in the number of new cases of meningitis.



## WASH THE KIDNEYS!

All the blood in the body passes thru the kidneys every few minutes. This is why the kidneys play such an important role in health or disease. By some mysterious process the kidney selects what ought to come out of the blood and takes it out. If the kidneys are not good-workmen and become congested—poisons accumulate and we suffer from backache, headache, lumbago, rheumatism or gout. The urine is often cloudy, full of sediment; channels often get sore and sleep is disturbed at night. So it is that Dr. Pierce, of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute in Buffalo, N. Y., advises "Washing the Kidneys," by drinking six to eight glasses of water between meals and then if you want to take a harmless medicine that will clear the channels and cure the annoying symptoms, go to your drugstore and get Anuric (double strength), for 60c. This "Anuric," which is so many times more potent than lithia—will drive out the uric acid poisons and bathe the kidneys and channels in a soothing liquid. If you desire, write for free medical advice and send sample of water for free examination. Experience has taught Doctor Pierce that "Anuric" is a most powerful agent in dissolving uric acid, as hot water melts sugar. Send Dr. Pierce 10c for trial package.

## OIL, LEAD, ZINC STOCK

Let us know how much, or how little, you want to invest in Oil, Lead, Zinc, or any other stock, and we will send you a reliable company or send check for amount you wish to invest. (Stock can be paid for in weekly or monthly payments if preferred. Bank references if desired, regarding our reliability. Address Box 418, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.)

## Remembered His Arithmetic.

Another thing that will puzzle our soldiers is English money. One time an American who was the worse for drink was traveling in a railway carriage when the guard asked for his ticket.

"Got none! Lemme 'lone!" mumbled the Yank.

The guard took out his ticket schedule.



## STATE AND PENINSULA

Last year's potato crop was the largest ever produced in the United States.

The new pier at Ocean City has been badly damaged by ice and, it is feared, may be carried away.

Wilmington Board of Education has decided to pay Pulaski Hall for \$24,000 and convert it into a public school.

A complete agricultural census of Delaware is to be made under the direction of M. O. Pence, of Wilmington.

Members of Wilmington Typographical Union No. 123 help their thirty-seventh annual banquet at the Hotel Nobis.

S. E. Shannahan, editor of The Star-Democrat, Easton, has been elected president of the Delmarva Press Association.

The Delaware "Little Legislature," or legislative auditing committee, has completed its work and submitted its report.

Elisha R. Bramble was arrested in Wilmington for the authorities of Cambridge, Md., who say he failed to register for the draft.

At the farm sale of George Deputy, near Kirkwood, horses sold at \$200 and upward, and cows from \$80 to more than \$100 each.

Bridgeville citizens have petitioned the Post Office Department, asking that the midnight train from the north stop there to discharge mail.

Following a mad-dog scare, Milton Council has posted an order that all dogs found on the streets within the next 30 days will be shot.

Archie Lynch, of Selbyville, and Robert Short, of Georgetown, have been appointed Sussex county members of the State Drainage Commission.

Farmers at Georgetown are being offered 35 cents a basket to contract for this year's crop of tomatoes, while at Millsboro 45 cents is being offered.

Frank Greco has purchased the Fiddlerman farm, near Milford, for \$15,000, and will build a large cannery, basket factory and sawmill on the place.

Despite the fuel Administrator's warning, some Wilmington retailers are selling coal at 13 cents for 10 pounds, according to the complaint made by the Fuel Committee.

There are many discussions as to whether this is the most severe winter on record. We cannot decide the question, but we do know this one has been severe enough for us.

Theodore T. Martin, of Danville, Ind., has been appointed to succeed Howard T. Rubi as State Leader of Boys and Girls Clubs in the Division of Extension at the Delaware College.

Interest in the Farm Bureau organization throughout Kent County is steadily on the increase. In nearly every district, community organization ones have been formed and active work begun.

A truck route will shortly be established from the Eastern Shore of Maryland to towns in Lancaster and Chester counties, Pa., to furnish the people of those sections with fish, oysters, fruits, and vegetables from Maryland.

Notices have been posted through the marshes surrounding the ammunition storehouses at Pigeon Point warning all persons not to traverse them at night, as the United States soldiers on guard have orders to shoot to kill.

Under a special dispensation Franklin Lodge of Free Masons, at Georgetown, gave the three Blue Lodge degrees in one evening to Sergeant Norman Jones, of the Delaware line, preparatory to his departure for France.

The Public Utility Commissioners had a public hearing on the request of the Wilmington and Philadelphia Traction Company to increase its rates for light and power current, but decided to defer action until it obtains more data concerning costs of operating.

At a meeting recently of the Kent County Protective Association, which was organized in 1883, it was decided to discontinue the organization and Messrs. Thomas C. Roe and George M. Fisher were appointed to distribute the funds in hand, between \$1200 and \$1400 which has accumulated in the past 36 years.

Former Governor Charles R. Miller was elected at Washington, on Saturday afternoon, to succeed his son, Major Thomas W. Miller as the Delaware member of the National Republican Congressional campaign committee. This committee conducts to elect United States senators and representatives in the various states.

Notwithstanding that at the price of wheat set by the Government there is more money to be made in growing corn or other crops, farmers in Sussex county have decided, for patriotic reasons to grow more wheat than the country has ever before produced. The present acreage of spring wheat is the largest ever sown so far, having been doubled over last year. The same farmers have now pledged county agents that each will plant a third more for next year. Where no wheat was grown before, farmers are now growing anywhere from 20 to 40 acres, although the same field would make them more money in some other crop.

A shortage in attendance of the upper classes of colleges this year does not indicate retrogression.

We can think of but one argument in favor of 3-cent postage. Discouragement of poets.

It is said that the men in the trenches need new uniforms every month.

## Public Sale!

The Public Sale of Stock, Farming Implements and Household Furniture on "Bread and Cheese Island" Farm, between Newport and Stanton, will be held

Thursday, February 21st, 1918  
At 12 o'clock noon.

E. A. HUGGINS

## Public Sale!

The undersigned, will positively sell without reserve at Public Sale, at "Cochran Grange," one mile west of Middletown,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22d, 1918  
At 10 o'clock, A. M., Sharp,

The following described Personal Property, to-wit:

## 15 Head of

## Horses, Mules, Colts

No. 1. SPIDER, blue roan mare, in foal to Jack, 6 years old.

No. 2. ELSIE, bay mare, in foal to Jack, 9 years old.

No. 3. LADY, sorrel mare, in foal to Jack, 8 years old.

No. 4. TOBE, black horse, good worker, 9 years old.

No. 5. BARNY, black horse, Percheron stock, fine worker, 7 years old.

No. 6. SHERMAN, bay horse, Percheron stock, 4 years old.

No. 7. RUSSELL, bay horse, good driver or worker, 4 years old.

No. 8. APRIL, sorrel mare, Percheron stock, bred to Jack, 3 years old.

Nos. 9 and 10. KATE and DINAH, pair of bay mules, 12 years old, weigh about 1100 lbs. each, for all around team hard to beat.

No. 11. ELASH, black mule, 3 years old, unbroken.

No. 12. TOPSY, yearling Mule, light color.

No. 13. ZIP, weanling mule, color bay.

No. 14. PETE, weanling mule, color black.

No. 15. STARLIGHT, black Spanish Jack, 9 years old, guaranteed, sure foal getter, he has left as nice a lot of colts in this community and surrounding country as ever was dropped and one wishing to see him before day of sale are welcome. Mr. Julian G. Cleaver has sold two of his colts recently coming 3 years old and unbroken, for \$400.

## 19 Head of

## Cattle

Consisting of high grade Holstein cows and Heifers, one pure bred Holstein Bull, 7-8 white, 15 Milch cows, one year old Heifer, with calf. Three Yearlings.

NOTICE—I wish to say as regards this herd of cattle that with a few exceptions they are cows that I raised myself, and taken as a whole I do not think there is a better herd of grade Holsteins in the State, the dams of the most of these cows that will give from 40 to 50 pounds of milk per day with an average test of 4 per cent. butter fat. Some of these cows were on test during the year 1916. On day of sale will produce records to show the net profit of each cow that was on test.

Some of these cows is a pure bred registered Holstein and will have calf by her side on day of sale. Anyone wishing to look them over may do so.

HOGS—Four Poland China brood sows will farrow about March 1st. One Gilt brood sow and 7 pigs. 12 shoats weighing 90 to 100 pounds.

One new Ontario grain drill, 13 hoe, has drilled 200 acres; 1 McCormick binder, 1 Oliver gang plow, 2 No. 40 Oliver walking plows, 1 No. 19 Oliver plow, 2 walking cultivators, 3 sulky cultivators, 1 two-section spring-tooth harrow, 1 three-section spring-tooth harrow, 1 wood frame drag harrow, 1 sled corn cutter, new 2 farm wagons, in good condition; 2 hay rriggers, 1 hay tedder, 2 s-c-s wagon harness, lot of plow harness, bridles, collars, two and three-horse trees, single trees, hedge knives, corn knives and shovels.

PRODUCE—Potatoes and onions by the bushel.

Terms of Sale

Sums of \$20 and under, cash will be required, over that amount 10 months credit will be allowed the purchaser giving a bankable note with approved security, interest added from day of sale. Nothing to be removed until settled for.

## J. S. MOORE.

EUGENE RACINE, Auctioneer.

JOHN P. COCHRAN, Inside Clerk.

CHARLES F. BEASTON, Outside Clerk.

Former Governor Charles R. Miller was elected at Washington, on Saturday afternoon, to succeed his son, Major Thomas W. Miller as the Delaware member of the National Republican Congressional campaign committee. This committee conducts to elect United States senators and representatives in the various states.

Notwithstanding that at the price of wheat set by the Government there is more money to be made in growing corn or other crops, farmers in Sussex county have decided, for patriotic reasons to grow more wheat than the country has ever before produced. The present acreage of spring wheat is the largest ever sown so far, having been doubled over last year. The same farmers have now pledged county agents that each will plant a third more for next year. Where no wheat was grown before, farmers are now growing anywhere from 20 to 40 acres, although the same field would make them more money in some other crop.

A shortage in attendance of the upper classes of colleges this year does not indicate retrogression.

We can think of but one argument in favor of 3-cent postage. Discouragement of poets.

It is said that the men in the trenches need new uniforms every month.

THE MAN WHO SHAVES HIMSELF

knows the desirability of using only the best shaving accessories. If cheap, adulterated preparations are used, there is bound to be trouble. We have everything for the man who shaves, and all that a woman delights to have on her toilet table, and what we sell is made of the purest materials.

MIDDLETOWN DRUG CO.

Ernest A. Truitt, Ph. G. Manager

Middletown, Del.

The Transcript, \$1.00

## SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF

a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, southeast corner of Eleventh and King streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON THURSDAY  
THE 21ST DAY OF FEBRUARY 1918,  
at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The following described real estate viz:

All that certain piece or parcel of land with the brick dwelling thereon, being erected, and numbered 817 Anchorage street, situate in the city of Wilmington and State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Anchorage street, at the distance of one hundred and eleven feet westwardly from the westerly side of Stroud street, thence northwardly parallel with Stroud street and passing through the middle of the party wall between the house on this lot and the house next adjoining on the east seventy-two feet and four inches to a point in the northerly side of a three feet wide alley extending parallel with Anchorage street; thence westwardly along the southerly side of said alley fourteen feet to a corner, thence southwardly parallel with Stroud street and passing through the middle of the party wall of the house on this lot and the house next adjoining on the west seventy-two feet and four inches to the aforesaid northerly side of Anchorage street, and thence there by eastwardly fourteen feet to the place of beginning, be the contents thereof within these bounds what they may. Said aforesaid mentioned three feet wide alley extending parallel to Anchorage street and running into another alley beginning at a point on the northerly side of Anchorage street at the distance of eighty feet from the westerly side of Stroud street; thence extending northwardly at a width of three feet and parallel to Stroud street seventy-five feet and four inches. Together with the uninterrupted right and privilege to the use of the two three feet wide alleys aforesaid with others entitled thereto in common forever.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Waleryan Duchackiewicz and Helen Duchackiewicz, his wife, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., Feb. 4, 1918.

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## BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies, when BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has been used so successfully for fifty-two years in all parts of the country for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectation in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Sold by MIDDLETOWN DRUG CO. INC.

## NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

## Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be



## Keep Yourself Fit

You can't afford to be laid up with some aching kidneys in these days of high prices. Some occupations bring kidney troubles; almost any work makes weak kidneys worse. If you feel tired all the time, and suffer with lame back, sharp pains, dizzy spells, headaches and disordered kidney action, use Doan's Kidney Pills. It may save an attack of rheumatism, dropsy, or Bright's disease. Doan's have helped thousands back to health.

### A Virginia Case

Alex. Umberger, Spiller St., Wytheville, Va., says: "I had a steady, dull ache across the small of my back. Hard work and heavy lifting brought on the trouble. The kidney secretions were irregular and painful in passing, and at times, the backache was so severe, I could hardly straighten my back. Doan's Kidney Pills strengthened my back, and regulated my kidneys, and the benefit has been permanent."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box  
**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

You can't win a war with a game of conversation or a guessing contest.

Only a few things that are worth having are to be had for the asking.

A woman always knows more than her neighbor and she knows that she knows it.

Constipation generally indicates disordered stomach, liver and bowels. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills restore regularity without griping. Adv.

### A Pica

"And why should I give you a kiss?" "Scientists say a man needs sweets." "What of it?" "Going without sugar. Now's your time to encourage patriotism, girlie."

### GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

has been a household remedy all over the civilized world for more than half a century for constipation, intestinal troubles, torpid liver and the generally depressed feeling that accompanies such disorders. It is a most valuable remedy for indigestion or nervous dyspepsia and liver trouble, bringing on headache, coming up of food, palpitation of heart and many other symptoms. A few doses of August Flower will immediately relieve you. It is a gentle laxative. Ask your druggist. Sold in all civilized countries.—Adv.

### Matter of Seniority.

Anna and Evelyn were cousins and both had uncles in the war. Being quite little neither of the two knew much about sergeants or any other officer. One day Anna said: "My uncle is sergeant over a hundred men." And Evelyn quickly answered: "Oh, that's nothing. My uncle's top sergeant over 150 mules."

### He Took His Tin Hat Off.

A man staggered down the trench with blood running over his face and over his uniform. There was so little room at this point that he had to flatten against the wall to permit him to pass. Close behind was another soldier with a small red cross on his sleeve, not a Red Cross nurse as they never are at the front. He started to tell us that the wounded man had just taken his helmet off, but the wounded man preferred to tell the story himself. "I just took off my tin hat to scratch me blooming top piece when whang, Shrapnel. And now it's me back to blighty under my own power." He wobbled on.—London Chronicle.

### Surely Meatless Day.

They didn't violate "meatless day" after all.

Food conservation hath its heroes and heroines no less than war.

A young housewife bought herself a lamb stew, and that evening set it forth for the delectation of her husband.

The stew was mostly lamb bone, the husband thought, as he searched the dish for a bit of meat.

His probe proved unsuccessful. But he didn't say anything.

Neither did his wife, but she was thinking a lot.

All of a sudden the husband spoke up.

"Why, this is meatless day!" he gasped, horror struck in remembrance. His wife looked sadly at the dish.

"It is," she said, grimly.

Your comfortable healthy well-to-do neighbor uses

**INSTANT POSTUM**

instead of coffee.

Ever ask him the reason?

Might be worth while—especially if you are one of those with whom coffee doesn't agree.

"There's a Reason"

## SPRING GOWNS AT HOME AND ABROAD

New York.—That large segment of people on this continent, called society, which means those who have money to indulge in what they wish to do, has been unable to decide between two problems.

They did not know whether it was best to fight out the cold of heatless houses in the North or to take their chances of getting South within a few days after they started. Each case brought its train of evils. Each situation was full of discomfort.

The majority of them shrugged their shoulders with the trick we are trying to learn from the French and used the phrase that has become incorporated in our language, "dans la guerre, comme la guerre."

The dressmakers, who must be opportunists, divided their time between offering stay-at-home clothes that looked as though they were intended for a Siberian winter, and thin apparel that is always associated with the sands of Palm Beach in February.

Havana presents more novelty than the Florida, Georgia and South Carolina cities. Another language is spoken, other customs prevail and the Latin brush has been passed over everything and left its mark of color, allurements and brilliancy. Therefore, the clothes that went to Cuba were extremely good looking.

Shifting of Fashion.

It is undoubtedly important to take cognizance of the clothes that were invented for the South. They were put out in a tentative manner because of chaotic conditions that the war brought about not only in travel, but in the expenditure of money. The dressmakers knew that no one would want these clothes except for August, Havana, Miami and Palm Beach.

Aiken puts its faith in sport clothes. Possibly that is because Aiken is easily more fashionable and has more social prestige than any other colony foregathered in the South, and as it is intimate and goes there for outdoor pleasure purely, it not only indulges in new sport clothes, but in many, many old ones.

The straight silhouette has been approved, the scarcity of material accepted, plaited skirts are accomplished and the verdict has been given for strictly tailored and mannish apparel. And yet, before the eyes, an actual and concrete fact, are frocks that are girlish and futile and full of small and minor trifles that destroy elegance.

There are fichus and ruchings and plaited bands of ribbon and silly sashes and awkward loopings at the ankles, and baby sleeves finished with ruffles and sometimes with a few blossoms.

Is this the new silhouette produced by America? Has it anything to do with Paris? Is it a makeshift or a determined effort to change what has been into something that has been dropped?

The Paris doors are opening to the few American buyers that have crossed the ocean, and the sketches of the new gowns, as they have been outlined in Paris, do not lead one to suppose that there is any shifting of fashion over there from a severe, straight silhouette to a Dolly Varden kind of a thing that is utterly unbecoming to the American woman and has nothing in common with her stern activities in wartime.

Over there, Bulloz, who has had a dominating influence on clothes for three years, has thrown his cap over the windmill and gone in for the director. This is a fashion that the American woman wears in a manner peculiarly suitable to her figure and personality.

Sleeves fit the arm at the top and

### MAKE USE OF THE REMNANTS

Transparent Affair, All Ribbons, Fur and Lace, Delightful and Appropriate for a Gift Occasion.

One of those delightful feminine affairs which so many women are relinquishing these days as luxuries can be made from scraps of remnants, leaving one's conscience entirely at rest.

It is a transparent affair, all ribbons, fur and lace. To make it you will need three yards of inch-wide ribbon cut into nine-inch pieces. Then you will need a piece of fur, preferably white, or swansdown would do, too. Also a piece of lace three-quarters of a yard in length and about five inches deep and six rosebuds will be required.

The fur is sewed into a circle for the head, and attached at intervals of an inch are the 12 strips of ribbon. The ends of the ribbon are gathered up for a pompon on the crown of the head. A bit of sewing silk wound around them will hold them in the desired position. The ends should be

### DAINTY FADS IN LINGERIE

Designers Hope That They Will Be Regarded as Practical Because of Comfortable Lines.

Fashion is indulging her caprices in most wonderful bits of lingerie and they are a delight to behold, says a writer in the New York Herald. She is hoping, too, that even her most conservative followers will be convinced that they are practical to wear because of their comfortable lines.

Lingerie seems lovelier than usual this year, because there are so many patient French fingers whose only means of livelihood is the making of dainty garments. Pajamas fashioned along Chinese models offer wide opportunities for handwork. Pale blue crepe is utilized for the development of a most unusual pair of pajamas, the trousers being finished at the lower edge with a deep hem of black satin. The jacket is in square effect, bound front and back, armholes and neck, with satin. There are no sleeves. In fact, the fashionable trend is toward the sleeveless sleeping garment. Hy-

branch out into wide cuffs or flares that are lined with brilliant, striped silks, and the elongated décolletage that shows the neck only as far as the collarbone is quite severe, edged with an upstanding ruche of white tulle or organdie.

Chains of brilliant quartz or carved, opaque stones drop over the plain, tight blouses in the early Italian fashion. Sleeves are sometimes latticed, as they were in the days when Ghirlandajo painted the lovely Giovanna Tornabuoni on the canvas which is now owned by J. Pierpont Morgan.

March will decide the issue between the two fashions. America is evidently striving to produce a silhouette of her own, and she is trying it out at the Southern resorts. It consists of a straight, narrow skirt and a short Eton jacket, or a drapey material that suggests such a jacket. She is destroying all severity of line by adding ruchings, plaited ribbons and various kinds of ornamentation that break the surface and do not sharply outline it.

### The Spring Materials.

There is a patriotic effort made by the American dressmakers to bring in such fabrics as are produced by our cotton mills.

The use of the gayly colored calicoes of the South which have been worn by the negroes for generations, has long been advocated, and the use of the bandanna handkerchief for trimming. It is quite possible that the northern part of the country has never quite realized the beauty of the cheap fabrics that are turned out in piles by the Southern mills.

Calico has never come into its own in this country, although Paul Poiret admired it more than any other national fabric that we offer. There is an effort being made to introduce it at the Florida resorts this spring, and it may come about that we shall see in a great variety of costumes late in the season.

Jersey is rampant, and when made of artificial silk threads or of American make, it holds its own in an amazing manner. The novelty jersey shows a cream or oyster white background with a large and rather grotesque ornament woven into it or applied by means of small beads.

All the Chinese fabrics have been reinstated. Shantung in its khaki color has again been found an admirable material, especially when its dullness is enlivened by a bit of Natter blue, deep scarlet and sometimes with a combination of black and orange.

Georgette crepe has a powerful position. It has taken on a bit of kinship with the embroidered jersey by having stamped circles or interlaced rings dripping across its surface. It comes in odd colors of light blue with rings of deeper blue.

Exhilarantly printed silks, usually of American make, are put back into the spring fashions, although they need an artist to incorporate them in a costume. The world is rather weary of the Futurist designs, as they have been comminized in these silks to an alarming degree. The Italian striping is preferred, especially when used as a sash, as a turnover collar or as facings to the wide Italian sleeves that the French designers have pressed upon their public. (Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

### Pumpkin Yellow Blouse.

Pumpkin yellow handkerchief linen is developed into a mannish-tucked front, sleeveless blouse to wear with a navy suit whose jacket is short and boxlike.

The lace is then sewed to make a ruffle from under the fur, from the sides of the front only and across the back. Where it stops over the ears it is gathered up slightly under three of the little rosebuds at each side.

Altogether this is a delightful conception worth remembering for gift time. The new "candy ribbons," so popular for trimming lingerie, could be employed instead of the conservative satin or moire in pastel shades with contrasting edges.

### A New Shade.

There is a lovely new shade in velling which will interest the women. It is called "snow gray," which is a much prettier expression than "city snow," which is nearer the truth, one must admit. And speaking of colors, there is a beautiful shade to combine with African brown to give it life, and that is jade or any of the lovely new blue-greens or green-blues, whichever one chooses to regard them.

gentists argue that it is more healthful, while designers declare that it offers a wider field for individual development.

### Wrist Ruffles.

There are some charming pieces of neckwear in the shops—neckwear and wristwear, too, for the wrist ruffles that go with the stocks are a distinctive feature. The neckwear consists of a stock of black satin, on a high, wired collar of swiss or organdie. The collar fits high and close to the neck at the back, but the front turns down over the black satin stock. To the collar is attached a double frill, jabot-like, but quite stiff and starched. The wristlets go with the collar. They consist of narrow, frilled ruffles, starched, that fasten snugly about the wrist. Sometimes they are headed with a band of narrow black satin and sometimes they are just basted into the end of the sleeve.

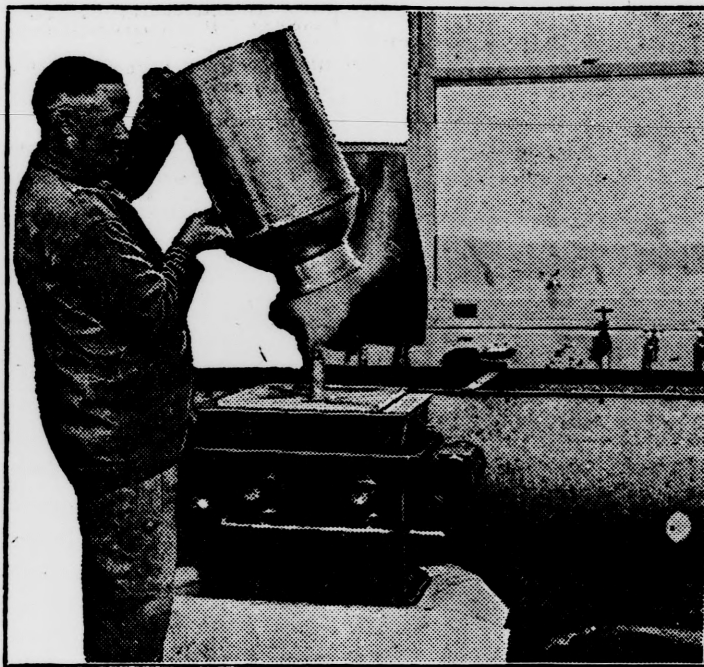
### Hood Collars on Sweaters.

Hood collars on sweaters, with the same shape repeated for the cuffs, are seen and are finished with long tassels.

## Helping the Meat and Milk Supply

(Special Information Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

### A STEAM GERM-KILLER FOR SMALL DAIRIES



Placing a Milk Can Over the Home-Made Sterilizer—It Can Be Used on the Kitchen Stove.

## DEVICE INSURES CLEANSER MILK

Steam Destroys Disease Germs and Injurious Bacteria.

### SMALL OUTFIT EASILY MADE

Tests Show Five-Minute Treatment of Dairy Utensils Is Sufficient—Two-Burner Wickless Kerosene Stove Is Useful.

Steam is the arch enemy of harmful bacteria that lurks in milk utensils. But steam isn't the common method of sterilizing used in small dairies, because it is not always available. In fact, lacking it, dairy utensils on small farms are not often sterilized satisfactorily, and as a result diseases hide in milk and may be carried to many families. Washing milk cans and utensils, at least by the processes ordinarily used, does not insure freedom from infection and contamination.

For \$10 or \$15 a simple steam sterilizer, which will serve a small dairy, can be made in a short time. At that price—which includes a small kerosene stove—this sterilizer should be practical in any dairy from which cream or milk is sold. And the additional keeping qualities which the sterilization of utensils will give milk and cream probably will pay for the cost of the sterilizer in one season. For when utensils are treated with steam all bacteria or disease germs which may be in them are destroyed, and therefore milk and cream when placed in these utensils will keep sweet much longer.

Directions for Making. This is the way to make a small sterilizer. Specialists of the United States department of agriculture, who describe the process, say this sterilizer will be of greatest use to those who have one, two or three tangle or smaller cans, with a similar number of pails and a strainer cloth. It can be used, however, with a large number of cans. It is made of a roasting pan, a cover, a galvanized-iron box and a removable top to the box.

### FOR \$10 TO \$15, SMALL DAIRIES CAN HAVE STEAM STERILIZER.

The cost of the steam sterilizer itself should not be more than \$8. If it is necessary to buy a small stove the cost will be \$4 or \$5 more. The materials used in it can be bought at prices about as follows: Roasting pan, 25 cents to \$1, depending on the grade of iron. The galvanized iron with asbestos and construction work should not cost more than \$7, and the work can be done by any tinner. A two-burner wickless kerosene stove costs from \$4 to \$5; but in many cases it will not be necessary to purchase a stove. The details of making the sterilizer and suggestions as to how it should be operated are described in Farmers' Bulletin 748 of the United States department of agriculture.

When properly operated this sterilizer destroys practically all the bacteria in the utensils, including all disease germs, which may be present. It will accomplish the same results as any sterilizer in which steam not under pressure is used. Experiments with it show that the five-minute steaming is, for all practical purposes, as good as the 15 to 30 minute steaming usually recommended.

### ABOUT WEANING YOUNG PIGS

When the pigs are about five weeks old, they will begin to taste some of their mother's feed. Do not be in a hurry to wean them. Eight weeks is young enough to wean them, if there is skim milk for them. Of course the size and development has a great deal to do with their weaning age. If skim milk is not obtainable, it is better to let the pigs nurse the sow until ten weeks old.

Skim milk and corn, or skim milk

The roasting-pan is of standard size, 20 inches long, 14 inches wide—top measurement—and 3 inches deep. The cover to this is close fitting and insulated. Upon this is placed the galvanized-iron box with its removable top. The insulated cover is made as follows:

Take a sheet of heavy galvanized iron and cut it large enough to allow it to project three-fourths inch over the edge of the pan. Bend the edges of the sheet so as to form a shallow box with sides three-eighths inch high. Then cut out a cover for the shallow box. Cut a hole one and one-half inch in diameter in the center, through the top and bottom, of the small box. Iron braces should be placed crosswise of the box to strengthen it. Then fill the shallow box completely with paper or asbestos sheets, after which the top is carefully soldered on, care being taken to make the seams absolutely tight. Solder a round, galvanized iron pipe, four and one-half inches long and one and one-half inch in diameter in the hole in the center of the cover. Solder flanges beneath cover so that they will meet the edge of the roasting pan, thus making a tight cover. On the top of the insulated cover solder strong folded galvanized-iron strips, three-eighths inch high, to form a square 15 inches by 15 inches. For holding the upper galvanized-iron box. On top of the cover solder also four strips of stiff, galvanized-iron eight inches long and three-eighths inch wide. These strips should extend three-

### PATRIOTISM AND GOOD MILK.

Every owner of a dairy herd should consider it his duty to himself and to the community to keep only healthy cows, supply them with wholesome feed and keep them in clean, comfortable quarters. There is not only patriotism in the service to his patrons which results from such management, but there is more profit.

The milkers and all who handle the milk should realize that they have in their charge a food which is easily contaminated and should, therefore, take all reasonable precautions to prevent the milk from becoming a source of danger to themselves and to others.

The consumer should understand that clean, safe milk is worth more and its production costs more than milk which contains dirt and disease germs; therefore he should be willing to pay more for it than for dirty milk, which is dear at any price.

eight inches above the cover and run from a distance of one inch from the corners to one inch from the steam outlet in the center.

The galvanized-iron box has no bottom but fits in the square formed by the four strips on the cover. The box is 11 inches high. Inside it, three-fourths inch from the top and one-half inch from one side, a stiff wire should be riveted and soldered. It is sometimes desirable to re-enforce the box at each corner with angle iron six inches long and one-half inch wide, riveted half way up the side.

Kerosene Stove Used. In the department of agriculture's tests of the outfit described a two-burner wickless kerosene stove was used with excellent results. The sterilizer, however, may be placed on the kitchen stove or over any other source of heat, such as a gas, gasoline, or laundry stove, which burns either wood or coal. Good results also are obtained at very little cost by building under the sterilizer a small brick furnace 12 inches high. It is necessary to have sufficient heat to furnish steam at the end of the outlet pipe at least 205 degrees Fahrenheit, and 210 to 211 degrees Fahrenheit should be obtained if possible.

## Easy to figure the Profits



Where in Western Canada you can buy at from \$15 to \$30 per acre good farm land that will raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre of 32 wheat—its easy to figure the profits. Many Western Canadian farmers (scores of them from the U. S.) have paid for their land from a single crop. Such an opportunity for 100% profit on labor and investment is worth investigation.

Canada extends to you a hearty invitation to settle on her

## Free Homestead Lands of 160 Acres Each

or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Think what you can make with wheat at \$2 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming and cattle raising.

The climate is healthful and agreeable; railway facilities excellent; good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

J. P. JEFFREY,  
Cor. Walnut & Broad Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Canadian Government Agent

160 ACRES FREE

### Her Mistaken Impression.

The dear old lady knew nothing about automobiles, and when her daughter, who lived in Bankton, sent the chauffeur for her she entered the car rather timidly. Everything went well until, in attempting to pass a loaded hay wagon, the car went into a ditch and its passenger was deposited in an adjoining meadow.

Recovering from the shock, though somewhat confused by this rather unusual method of alighting from a vehicle, she said to the chauffeur: "Is this Bankton?"

"No, ma'am," he managed to gasp; "this is an accident."

"Oh, dear," said the old lady, "then I hadn't oughta got out here, had I?"—Boston Transcript.

### "Cold in the Head"

Is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Persons who are subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the system, cleanse the Blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. All Druggists 75c. Testimonials Free. BURN for any case of catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will not cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

### Kinder Skittish.

A good old mammy of antebellum days went into a shoe shop and asked for "a pair of ever-day shoes—small tens." The clerk selected a pair of men's heavy plow shoes for her and she seated herself to try them on. The clerk remained standing in front of her. She glanced up and asked:

"Honey, is you all gwine to stan dere while I tries 'em on?"

The clerk answered: "Why, no, ma'am; I'll move on if you wish it."

She said: "Please do, honey, 'cause I see white folks raised and I see kinder skittish."—Ladies' Home Journal.

### RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and 1/4 oz. of glycerine. Any drugstore can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

### Maps in Many Colors.

The United States geological survey, department of the interior, printed last year over four million copies of geologic, topographic and other maps and folios, many of them in several colors. Some of the geologic maps required as many as 25 printings. The total number of impressions required was 14,000,000.

Many Children Are Sickly. Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children break up Colds in 24 hours, relieve Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the bowels, and destroy Worms. They are so pleasant to take children use them freely for 31 years. All Druggists, Sec. Sample FREE. Address, Mother Gray Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

New One to Pa. Son—Pa, what is Bunker Hill? Pa—I don't know whether it's a nine or eighteen-hole golf course.

The occasional use of Roman Eye Balm at night will prevent and relieve tired eyes, watery eyes, and eye strain. Adv.

Those who are present may have excuses to offer, but the absent ones are always at fault.

For Constipation, Biliousness, Liver and Kidney troubles, take Garfield Tea. Adv.

Conservation of space is a good idea—but a man doesn't have to locate a brewing-vat in his stomach.

And Sell Our Fertilizer in Your Locality A large, pleasant and profitable business can be worked up with a small effort on your part. We will assist you if you wish in the sale of our brands not only by undertaking an advertising campaign but also by sending one of our representatives to help you.

Write us immediately if interested, before your territory is taken.

THE HUBBARD FERTILIZER COMPANY  
602-2-4-5-6 Keyser Building Baltimore, Maryland  
BRANCH: SEASPORT, ME.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 7-1918.

## Why Not Utilize Your SPARE TIME

Write us immediately if interested, before your territory is taken.

THE HUBBARD FERTILIZER COMPANY

602-2-4-5-6 Keyser Building Baltimore, Maryland  
BRANCH: SEASPORT, ME.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 7-1918.

## To Prevent Grip

Fortify the System Against Winter Cold

The strong withstand the Winter Cold Better than the Weak. If your Blood is not in a healthy condition and does not circulate properly, your system will not be able to withstand the Winter Cold. Old people who are feeble and younger people who are weak, will be strengthened and enabled to go through the cold weather by taking regularly

**Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic**

Contains the well-known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It purifies and enriches the blood and builds up the whole system, thus fortifying the system against colds and grip. Price 60c.

Whenever You Need a General Tonic

**Take Grove's**



## JURORS DRAWN

Jurors for the next term of New Castle County Court, which will be open on March 4 have been chosen. Petit jurors of General Sessions will report for service on March 5 and jurors for the Court of Oyer and Terminer will report on March 11. Next Friday, February 15, has been set for Plead Guilty Day.

Juror Commissioner Robert D. Kemp and Acting Juror Commissioner John Nevin, the latter substituting for Juror Commissioner David C. Rose, who is spending the week in Florida, have drawn the jurymen as follows:

SUPERIOR COURT AND COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PETIT JURY

First district—Edward Abbott, Robert T. Davis, James H. Green, John C. Kersey.

Second—Michael F. Cannon, William J. Hanley, Harry F. Mellon, J. Chester Moore.

Third—John B. Connell, John J. Donovan, Victor Gibbheart, James B. Gibney.

Fourth—William Longacher, William J. Lutz, Benjamin Rawnsley, William Abberger.

Fifth—Sylvester Healey, Harry E. Link, Edward S. McAtee, Richard C. McMullen.

Sixth—Courtland Rice, Jacob R. Weidman.

Seventh—Alfred L. Craig, William King.

Eighth—Warren E. Collins, Frank F. Yearsley.

Ninth—George Frederick, Bruce Green.

Tenth—Alexander Goudiss, Thomas Slack.

Eleventh—Theodore Laws, Jr., Edward O. Walton.

Twelfth—Harry Armstrong, William G. Kane.

Thirteenth—John W. Corrow, Jr., Harry Ellison.

Fourteenth—Robert F. Beardsley, Winfield Lattomus.

Fifteenth—John R. Francis, Richard E. Long.

ADDITIONAL PETIT JURORS

First district—Charles C. Coleman.

Second—George H. Grantland.

Third—W. Scott Vernon.

Fourth—Harry S. Pogue.

Fifth—Joseph F. Emory.

Sixth—Herbert F. Weldin.

Seventh—John R. Lyman, Jr.

Eighth—Frank B. Mote.

Ninth—Robert Motherall.

Tenth—Joseph Barnes.

Eleventh—Harry M. McCormick.

Twelfth—Willis Lewis.

Thirteenth—Uria P. Ginn.

Fourteenth—Edward Garrett.

Fifteenth—George H. Bradley.

OYER AND TERMINER

First district—Leo J. Dugan.

Second—George H. Hogue, Harry P. Lawrence.

Third—Donald H. Ashbrook, Walter W. Bacon.

Fourth—J. Frank Griffith, William M. Mask, Jr.

Fifth—Allen H. Ainscow, James P. Ford.

Sixth—Charles D. Bird, Robert E. Bunting.

Seventh—Frank Lewis, Robert Walker.

Eighth—Jacob H. Welch, Frank A. Buckingham.

Ninth—George M. Clark, James Crow.

Tenth—William H. Bradley, John M. Hance.

## PAID LOCAL ADS.

FOR SALE—Wagons and debarbors. J. C. GREEN.

WOOD FOR SALE—Cut in stove lengths, and ready to burn. \$4.00 per two-horse load. Apply to

H. S. BRADY, Mt. Pleasant, Del. Phone 62K11.

FOR RENT.—One of the best Fruit Farms in Delaware; possession March 12th 1918. In full bearing of over 100 acres on peaches, pears and apples of all the latest and best varieties.

C. W. LORD, Dover, Del.

## DOG LICENSE TAGS

All persons owning Dogs are notified that they must be licensed, and tags are now ready and can be secured at the Town Office.

## Public Sale!

Having rented my farm, I will sell without reserve at Public Sale, at "Oak Dale" one half mile east of Middletown on stone road to Odessa,

Thursday, February 28th, 1918 at 10 o'clock, a. m., sharp.

The following described Personal Property, to-wit:

16 Head of Horses, Mules & Colts

No. 1. HELEN, 11 yrs. old, sired by Barnett B., dam by Treno, weighs 1150 lbs., work or drive, as good as grown.

No. 2. J. C. A., 7 yrs. old, sired by Prince March, dam by Nutwood Prince, 16½ hands, weighs 1200 lbs., great big quick slave, will do anything he can for you.

No. 3. MAUD, Kentucky breed, very useful, do anything at all, good brood mare.

No. 4. CALKER, dark bay stallion, sired by Caulk's bay horse, good colt getter, 5 yrs. old and works every day in the year anywhere, an awful nice chunk.

No. 5. THELMO, weighs 1150 lbs., work or drive, good brood mare with great endurance, as good as I ever owned.

No. 6. PRINCE, 4 years old, sired by J. G. Cleaver's grey horse, work or drive.

Nos. 7 and 8. TON and EV, mare and horse mules, 4 years old, t. roughly broken, everywhere, an awful nice quick team, growing into lots of money.

Nos. 9 and 10. NED and JULIA, mare and horse mules, 5 years old, thoroughly broken, quick, just come look them over.

No. 11. Dun mare colt, coming 3 yrs. old, fine size, used some.

No. 12. Dun horse colt, coming 3 yrs. old, good size, used some.

No. 13. THELMO A., mare colt, 2 yrs. old, dam No. 5, sired by Caulk's horse, this is a dandy.

No. 14. Sorrel horse colt, 2 yrs. old, dam No. 3, sired by the Townsend sorrel coach horse.

No. 15. Weanling horse colt, dam No. 5, sire No. 4.

No. 16. Black horse, 8 yrs. old, weighs 1200 lbs., work or drive, sound.

## 25 Head CATTLE

14 milk cows all high grade Guernseys, some fresh now, several others will be fresh by day of sale, 6 heifers from 6 months to 2 years old, 3 small bull calves, 8 months old, 1 3-year old bull. All this young stock is by a Registered Bull, which I purchased at the Delaware Experimental Farm, but was sold last fall. This herd are most all home raised and worthy the attention of anyone interested in Guernseys. Some fine prospects. Will be glad to have the public inspect this stock before day of sale.

## Hogs

5 brood sows, 1 boar, 9 shoats, weighing from 40 to 100 lbs., Poland China and Berkshires.

## FARMING IMPLEMENTS

6 wagons, 2 made by L. V. Aspril and Son, 1 year old, 2 low down, iron wheel; 1 Deering binder, 1 Deering mower, 1 year old; 1 3-horse eleven hoe, Thomas grain drill, new last fall; 1 New Idea manure spreader, new last spring; 1 Clover leaf spreader, 4 sulky cultivators, 3 hand cultivators, 1 hand spike tooth cultivator, 1 50-tooth spike harrow, 1 spring tooth harrow, 3 No. 40 Oliver plows, 1 No. 19 Oliver plow, 2 ten inch bottom sulky plows, 1 Ohio iron roller, 1 John Deere corn planter and wire, used two seasons; hay rake, 3 hay ruggings, 1 sled corn cutter, horse cart and washers, 1 open milk debarb, 1 debarb, 1 grain fan, 1 seed fan, 1 14 foot seed sower, 50 white grain bags, 100 clean phosphate sacks, milk cans, buckets and Clover Leaf milk cooler, 2 serving cans, foot power milk bottle washer, 1 30-gallon lard furnace, 5-horse power Olds gasoline engine, 1 No. 12 New Holland feed grinder, 1 No. 12 Ohio ensilage cutter, with 35 feet of pipe; corn sheller and lots of belting, all in good shape; 3 slat wagon bodies.

## Carriages and Harness

2 yolk carriages, one as good as new made by Columbus Buggy Co., 1 Carfax carriage, pole, 1 Aspril debarb horn, 1 Spudway sleigh and bells, single and double harness, six sets of wagon harness, 3 sets made by Schuman in perfect shape; 9 sets of plow harness, 15 horse and mule bridles, 15 hand made collars, 10 leather head halters, blankets, etc., twelve fly nets, single double and three horse trees, forks, shovels, and everything usually found on a 170 acre farm.

STOVES—Two double heaters and chunk stove in perfect condition, 1 set of platform scales.

TERMS All sums of \$20 the cash will be required, over that amount 9 months credit will be allowed, the purchaser giving bankable note with approved security, interest added from day of sale. Nothing to be removed until settled for.

J. C. ALSTON, D. P. HUTCHINSON, AUC. CLARENCE E. Loom, Inside Clerk.

## Public Sale

The undersigned, intending to discontinue farming, will sell without reserve, on the "Ginn farm," on the State road 2 miles south of Middletown,

Thursday, February 21st, 1918 at 10 o'clock, A. M., sharp.

The following described property, to-wit:

## 8 Head of Horses &amp; Colts

No. 1. PRINCE, bay horse, good worker, also good driver, no better anywhere, 20 yrs. old.

No. 2. DAVE, bay horse, good worker horse anywhere, also good driver, 7 yrs. old.

No. 3. JOHN, black horse, good work horse, also a very good driver, 15 yrs. old.

No. 4. POLLIE, black mare, good worker anywhere, 13 yrs. old.

No. 5. SHERMAN, black horse, fine worker anywhere, 14 yrs. old.

No. 6. MAY, dark bay mare, good worker anywhere, also good brood mare, 9 yrs. old.

No. 7. DAN, bay colt, coming 2 yrs. old this spring.

No. 8. DANDY, dark iron grey, 1 yr. old in May.

## 6 Head of MILCH COWS

3 with calves by their side, and 2 suppose will be in profit by day of sale, 1 later on, all good milkers.

## FARMING IMPLEMENTS

1 McCormick reaper, in good order; 1 Ontario drill in good working order; 1 Deering mower, new; 1 Champion mower, 1 corn planter, in good order; 1 iron roller, 1 steel-tooth rake, 3 farm wagons, 1 debarb, 1 tomato bed and springs, 2 gang plows, 1 weeder, 1 Disk plow, 2 sulky cultivators, 1 spring tooth harrow, 1 Randal harrow, 2 hand plows, 2 hand cultivators, 2 twin harrows, 1 corn cutter, nearly new; 1 horse hand plow, 1 corn sheller, 1 grain fan, 2 hay ruggings, 2 blocks and falls, 1 two sets carriage, 1 buggy, 1 no top buggy, 1 cog cart, 1 sleigh and bells, 2 carriage poles, 1 feed cutter, 2 grind stones, 1 set double carriage harness, 2 sets single carriage harness, 3 sets wagon harness, also collars and bridles, 4 sets plow harness, 1 ladder, 1 horse trough, forks, shovels, hoes and rakes, 2 good work barrels, 6 milk cans, 1 milk strainer, 2 milk buckets.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—Beds, mattresses, bedstead, 1 bedroom suit, tables, chairs, stoves, rugs and carpets, some dishes, etc., some cooking utensils.

TERMS All sums of \$20 the cash will be required, over that amount 10 months credit will be allowed, the purchaser giving bankable note with approved security, interest added from day of sale. Nothing to be removed until settled for.

LEWIS FENNEMORE, D. P. HUTCHINSON, AUC.

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LEWIS FENNEMORE, D. P. HUTCHINSON, AUC.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Middletown Hotel, in Middletown, St. Georges Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY, THE 2D DAY OF MARCH, 1918, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate viz: ALL that certain message or tract of land, situate, lying, and being in St. Georges Hundred, New Castle County and State of Delaware adjoining lands of Serick F. Shallcross, James T. Shallcross and Jonathan K. Williams, known as The Brick Mill, near Middle-town, with a brick mill, brick dwelling house, frame cottage dwelling and other buildings thereon erected, contained within the following metes and bounds:

BEGINNING at a stone set in the middle of the public road leading from Odessa to Middletown, thence north forty degrees east, three chains and twenty links to a corner of the Mill Pond; thence north fifteen degrees east five chains and twenty links across the Mill Dam; thence north thirteen degrees and fifteen minutes west three chains and forty-seven links; thence north two degrees and fifteen minutes east five chains and twenty links to a stake in the public road leading from the Mill to the road leading from Odessa to Armstrong's Corner; it being a corner for this land and land of James T. Shallcross; thence with the land of said Shallcross (originally a part of this tract) north eighty-seven degrees east seven chains and sixty-one links to a stake set for a corner of this land and land of said Shallcross and Jonathan K. Williams; thence with land of said Williams, south fifteen degrees and fifteen minutes west four chains to a stake; thence south fifteen degrees and thirty minutes east four chains and seventy links to a post; thence south sixty degrees east two chains; thence south fifteen degrees east two chains to a stake; thence south thirty degrees east three chains to a stake a corner for this land and land of Serick F. Shallcross; thence south forty-nine degrees west seventeen chains and nine links to a stake in the centre of the public road leading from this Mill and intersecting the public road leading from Odessa to Middletown aforesaid; thence with the centre of the said road north four degrees and forty-five minutes west nine chains and eighty-one links to the place of Beginning; thence north thirty-nine degrees and bounds twenty-three acres of land more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Sallie C. Voshell and William H. Voshell, Mortgagees, and to be sold by THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., Feb. 14, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, southeast corner of Eleventh and King streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY, THE 2D DAY OF MARCH 1918, at 10 o'clock, a. m.,

The following described Real Estate viz: All that certain lot or parcel of land with a three stored brick messuage thereon erected, situate in the City of Wilmington, New Castle County and State of Delaware, on the westerly side of Market street, between Front and Second streets, bounded and described (according to the original survey thereof by Jonas P. Fairbank) as follows, that is to say Beginning at a stake standing on the northerly side of Market street at sixty-five feet, six inches, broad, and at the middle of the gable end wall, dividing the messuage thereby granted from a messuage late of the heirs of Caleb Way, deceased, the elder; thence with their line north sixty degrees, west one hundred and seventeen feet, seven inches to a stake standing on the southeasterly side of Shipley street at forty-nine feet broad; thence up Shipley street north thirty degrees, east seventeen feet, ten inches to a stake, corner of lot of Samuel Hogg; thence therewith in part, and with a line of Mary Jones' lot at her part, south sixty degrees, east one hundred and seventeen feet, seven inches to a stake on the northwesterly side of Market street aforesaid, and thence down Market street south thirty feet, west seventeen feet, ten inches to the place of beginning. Containing by computation two thousand and ninety-seven feet of land within these bounds be the same more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jennie Poniecki, Administratrix of the Estate of Maryan F. Poniecki, deceased and Nepomucena Poniecki, his wife, surviving Mortgagee and to be sold by THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., Feb. 14, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, southeast corner of Eleventh and King streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY, THE 2D DAY OF MARCH 1918, at 10 o'clock, a. m.,

The following described Real Estate viz: The interest of George H. Camp as tenant by courtesy consummate in all that lot, piece or parcel of land with a brick dwelling thereon situate in the City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Seventh street, between West and Washington streets, at a corner of the land late of Paul Febbing, now of the said Robert H. Jones; thence southerly parallel with West street sixty feet to a corner; thence westerly parallel with Seventh street twenty feet to another corner; thence northerly parallel with West street sixty feet to the said southerly side of Seventh street and thence therewith twenty feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of George H. Camp, and to be sold by THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., February 13, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, southeast corner of Eleventh and King streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY, THE 2D DAY OF MARCH 1918, at 10 o'clock, a. m.,

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Seized and taken in execution as the property of George H. Camp, and to be sold by THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., February 13, 1918.

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